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THE ISRAEL PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Column One
By DAVID COURTNEY

SO far, the Russian leaders seem to have made a good impression in London. It is an engaging thought, if amusing, that they should have been guests of the Greenwich Naval College on Friday night and that Khrushchev's speech on that remarkable occasion should have been dotted with the hear-hears of admirals, generals and air-marshals and interrupted by the applause of his young, smooth-cheeked naval hosts.

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FOR my part — which is a hopeful one there being little use in sterile hopelessness — the hear-hears and the clapping seem fair enough. For if Khrushchev's words and the apparent somersault of Moscow's policy do not represent a change of heart at least they must represent something more than a change of tactics. The break from what, for convenience's sake, is called Stalinism is too thorough and extends too far and carries with it too many risks of dissidence in all Communist countries and among all Communist parties, to be a mere "show," put on to improve the chances of Popular Fronts or to fool the West in Germany or the Middle East.

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THE Russians are a strange people, of course. One is never sure of their cerebral workings and much less of their emotional workings. The Revolution has changed their social structure and their economy and transformed the State from a curiously amorphous monster to . . . a wide-awake and dynamic monster? That is not just, whatever Mr. Muggeridge may say in "Punch." It would be fairer to say that Russia has been transformed from the devil we knew to the devil we don't know; and it may also be fair to say that Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev are now bent on making the Russian devil known to us and proving that it is not a devil at all.

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ALL this, so far, is no more than a psychological campaign, the current outcome of which has been to compel all reasonable men to prepare to think again, without necessarily, at this stage, surrendering the positions they have held *vis-a-vis* the Soviet for years; and all hopeful men to prepare for a new dispensation in world affairs. Even President Eisenhower has said that there is reason cautiously to hope that a new, fruitful and peaceful era for mankind lies ahead. It would be churlish for the rest of us to deny that any such reason exists.

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AT the same time, Russia's psychological campaign will lose its persuasiveness unless its implications become substance very soon. At the London disarmament talks and again at the recent O.E.C. conference, a good deal of sense was talked by the Soviet delegates, which, not because it was sense but because it was unexpected, seems to have put the western delegates into some confusion. For it is not unnatural that policies based on the assumption of Soviet intransigence or Soviet mischief should temporarily get loose from their moorings at the blowing of fresh winds from such a surprising and usually sultry quarter. The West's uncertainty in these matters can become co-operative assurance only when the Soviet gives plain, solid, visible evidence that it means what its leaders and delegates have been saying and is not merely trying to manoeuvre the West into a blustery, open sea with its rigging down.

Jerusalem, April 23.

Anglo-Russian Talks Draft M-E Statement

LONDON, Sunday. — Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev today continued their top-level talks with Sir Anthony Eden at the latter's country home, Chequers, with the Middle East and disarmament as the major items for discussion.

The Soviet leaders also visited Windsor Castle and presented Queen Elisabeth, who celebrated her 30th birthday today, with a luxurious sable fur wrap. After an hour at the castle, they drove back to London to be received later in the evening by the leaders of the London County Council.

This afternoon, thousands of East European exiles marched through London's streets to protest against the Communist regimes in their homelands. They delivered a petition to the Prime Minister's London headquarters protesting against the Soviet leaders' visit, and laid a wreath at the Cenotaph.

The Anglo-Soviet "summit talks" reached their crucial stage with the meeting at Chequers. The statesmen were reported working for a joint declaration calling for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict and an embargo on further shipments to that area.

The British and Soviet leaders were also understood to have before them proposals by their experts which could form the basis of an East-West agreement on the pacification of the Arab - Israel conflict. These were drawn up by the Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, and the Permanent Head of the Foreign Office, Sir Ivone Kirkpatrick.

Protests Arms Deal

Sir Anthony was reported earlier to have protested strongly to the Soviet leaders against the Czech arms shipments to Egypt, holding that a major test of Russia's post-Stalin policy is her willingness to work with the West in easing Middle East tension. The Prime Minister is said to be seeking assurances that any understanding arrived at will not be nullified by Soviet vetoes in the Security Council, and to have made it clear that if the U.N. is baulked by Soviet action, Britain will reserve the right to act under the Tripartite Declaration.

Today's talks on Indo-China prepared for the resumption of negotiations tomorrow between Mr. Gromyko and the Marquis of Reading, Minister of State at the Foreign Office. The two have held meetings on how to preserve peace in Vietnam, now partitioned between the Communist north and the anti-Communist south.

At the London County Hall last night, Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev were presented with an address of welcome by Mrs. Helen Bentwich, Chairman of the London County Council, before a crowd of more than 400 specially invited guests.

The feeling that the Russian leaders have come to Britain for the sincere purpose of making coexistence a reality was expressed by several of London's Sunday newspapers.

The "News of the World" believed that a bridge has now been thrown over the gap between East and West. "The People," another widely read newspaper, declared that the Soviet statesmen have come to do business and to get peace. "Peaceful coexistence is what they want," "The People" commented. "Come to that, it's all we want, too, so if this time we don't get it, the public will want to know the reason why."

"We are not going to be told by Mr. Dulles from Washington that it isn't for us," it added.

A commentator, Mr. Alexander Werth, wrote in the left-wing "Reynolds News" that a member of the Soviet party had told him that the visit is a rehearsal for the one which it is hoped that Russian leaders will make to the U.S.

The influential independent newspaper the "Observer" commented: "Mr. Khrushchev's sensible speech on Friday around the theme that we must all live with the neighbour that God has sent us and not with the neighbour we would like to have, together with his specific references to a desire for better relations with the U.S., struck the right note.

Polish Amnesty To Free 30,000

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter). — Under a new draft law for an amnesty in Poland, 30,000 prisoners are to be immediately released from confinement, and 70,000 others are to have their sentences reduced, Warsaw Radio reported today.

The draft was discussed by the Legal and Administrative Commissions of the Polish Sejm today, the radio added.

For the first time since World War II, political crimes will be pardoned altogether or, in some cases, the terms of punishment mitigated. Spies and terrorists will have their sentences reduced while persons convicted for subversive propaganda, illegally crossing the state frontier or not fulfilling the duty of denouncing a criminal will be pardoned.

Death sentences will be commuted to 15 years in prison.

Ike Denies America Losing Cold War

WASHINGTON, Sunday (UP) — President Eisenhower, defending his Administration's foreign policy against an attack by Mr. Adlai Stevenson, said yesterday that recent events showed that the U.S. is winning the cold war.

In an impromptu and often emotional 15-minute speech before the American Society of Newspaper Editors following his television address, he cited the recent shift in Russian tactics as the latest evidence of the success of U.S. policy in the past three years.

He did not mention Mr. Stevenson by name, but he was clearly replying to his 1952 Democratic opponent who had spoken at a lunch meeting one hour earlier. His "postscript" speech was not broadcast.

The President defended the Administration's record by mentioning the accomplishments of U.S. policy in connection with Korea, Indo-China, and Persia, as well as with the settlement of the Egyptian-British Suez dispute, the Trieste settlement and the defeat of the Communists in Guatemala.

Soviet Strength to Grow In M.E.—'N.Y. Times'

NEW YORK, Sunday (Reuter). — "The New York Times" said today that all signs pointed to the continued growth of Soviet strength in the Middle East and to the continued pressure of her expansionism in that area.

The paper said: "From any point of view, the entry of Russia into the Middle East is one of the great challenges of our time. Where before the Russians had nothing but armies and navies with which to expand, they have today one of the most formidable ideological movements in history."

It added that the combination of Soviet material strength with Communism was what made the Russians so dangerous, and the new guise of anti-Stalinist, peace-loving, philanthropic businessmen was a hard one to repel.

"The situation today calls for close cooperation with our British and French allies and, above all, for the proper use of America's vast power."

WHAT YOU WILL PAY

DIRECT TAX

	Employees (1956/57 Income)	Self-Employed (1953/54 Income)
On the first IL 2,000	3.2%	4%
On the next IL 2,000	4.0%	5%
On the next IL 5,000	4.8%	6%
On the next IL10,000	5.6%	7%
On the next IL20,000	6.4%	8%
On income above that	8.0%	10%

INDIRECT TAXES

Cinema Tickets	—	20 pr. on tickets costing over 600 pr. 5 to 15 pr. on cheaper tickets.
Radio Sets	—	IL 5
Telephones	—	IL10
Electricity	—	10 pr. per kwh.
Electric refrigerators and appliances (on purchase)	—	10% of price
Private automobiles	—	IL10—IL80 on 1947 and older models IL25—IL75 on later models
Beer	—	48 pr. per bottle
Cigarettes, local	—	20 pr. per pack
Cigarettes, imoprted	—	40 pr. per pack
Cooking gas	—	625 pr. per cylinder

Comb N.-E. Cyprus For Arms Caches

NICOSIA, Sunday (Reuter). — British troops today combed a six-mile square area in the Black Mountain region of north-east Cyprus for terrorists and illegal arms deposits.

About 1,200 troops are taking part in the continuing operation in the area, where 12 villages have been placed under a nightly curfew.

A Cypriot Greek was flown by helicopter from Paphos to Nicosia hospital today after being shot in the stomach outside his home by a gunman who escaped. The victim was a 45-year-old sign writer employed by the British Army.

The Cyprus Governor, Field Marshal Sir John Harding, today ordered all places of entertainment owned by Greek Cypriots in Kyrenia, on the north coast, to close tonight until further notice. The measure follows a terrorist bomb attack in Kyrenia's main street yesterday when three persons were injured.

Yemenites Attack British Aden Post

CAIRO, Sunday (Reuter). — Yemenite tribesmen have crossed the border into the Aden western protectorate and fired at the Manawa post in Belhan. No casualties were reported, the Arab News Agency reported today from Aden.

The agency said the Yemenite action is believed to have been intended to prevent Aden Government guards from returning to Najmargad. The Aden Government last night requested the Yemenite Government to order the tribesmen to withdraw by Monday, failing which it was reserving the right to any action it deemed fit.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Imam Ahmed of the Yemen has accepted an official Soviet invitation for his son, Emir Mohammed el Badr, to visit the Soviet Union in May.

Jedda Pact Aimed At Britain, French Opine

PARIS, Sunday (Reuter). — French political circles saw the Jedda pact signed by Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the Yemen as an Egyptian effort to counteract British influence and take on Arab leadership for herself.

They said that the new pact is directed primarily at the Baghdad Pact about which France has always had reservations. The new alliance confirms the French view that military groupings such as the Baghdad Pact can only add to the dangers and confusion in the Middle East.

FRENCH MONUMENT BLASTED IN BEIRUT

Unknown persons yesterday threw explosives at the monument honouring French war dead in Beirut, according to NEABS. Only slight damage was caused but many windows in the neighbourhood were shattered.

Immediately after the incident, the French Minister called on Premier Abdullah Yafi. The latter later refused to comment on the talks.

U.N. Chief May End Frontier Clashes

BEIRUT, Sunday. — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, is "within sight" of a plan to end Israel-Arab border clashes, Lebanese Foreign Ministry sources said here. Mr. Hammarskjold leaves tomorrow for Syria, and later for Jordan, to seek agreements on an unconditional cease-fire on their borders with Israel.

But Syrian Government officials said today that in their meeting with the U.N. chief, they will demand a "full guarantee" that Israel will not resume the Jordan River irrigation project. They made the statement after pledging cooperation with U.N. peacemaking efforts.

Official quarters in Beirut stated that Mr. Hammarskjold is due to return at the end of the week with the Syrian and Jordanian assurances, and the Lebanon is then expected to give her own pledge.

Final Accord

A U.N. spokesman said that the Secretary-General will visit Israel and Egypt once again before completing his mission. This, according to Lebanese Foreign Ministry sources, would be to obtain a final accord on easing tension, as agreement had so far been given only in principle by Egypt and Israel.

U.N. circles were silent today on their negotiations, but a number of Lebanese newspapers quoted Mr. Hammarskjold as expressing satisfaction to Foreign Minister Salim Lahoud at the results of his talks with Egyptian and Israel leaders. They reported that he stated the risk of clashes had been greatly reduced.

Meanwhile, Col. Salah Gohar, Director of Palestine Affairs in the Egyptian War Ministry, left Amman today for Damascus. He had briefed Premier Samir Rifa'i of Jordan on the talks Mr. Hammarskjold had conducted in Cairo, and is expected to confer with Syrian officials on the same subject.

(Reuter, NEABS)

Thorndike, Cassen Appear in Capital

An attentive audience greeted with enthusiastic applause the premiere performance in Israel of the two British actors, Dame Sybil Thorndike and Lewis Casson, on Saturday night in Jerusalem. The husband and wife team read and acted classics from English drama and poetry.

On the two-and-half hour programme were selections from Shakespeare's Macbeth, Much Ado about Nothing, The Taming of the Shrew and As You Like It. Dame Sybil also recited poems by Shelley, Browning and Edna St. Vincent Millay, while Sir Lewis did selections from T. S. Eliot, Dylan Thomas and Auden. Together they acted two scenes from Euripides' Medea. A highlight of the evening was Dame Sybil's acting of two scenes from Shaw's St. Joan. She was the first St. Joan in the play's premiere.

For an encore, Dame Sybil recited Psalm 121, as tribute to her return to Jerusalem after 23 years.

Israel Nearing Decisive Stage Of Peace and Security Efforts—B-G

Wary Optimism in Debate

A cautious feeling that the prospects for peace have improved, coupled with an emphatic warning that we must not slow down on the job of preparedness, characterized the Knesset debate yesterday on the Prime Minister's foreign policy statemetnt and the presentation of the Defence Tax Bill.

The significance of the Soviet statement that it is willing to assist in the achievement of peace in the Middle East would depend on what the U.S.S.R. did to back up its words, several speakers asserted.

Thus, Mr. Yonah Kesse (Mapai) and Mr. Itzhak Raphael (Hapoel Hamizrahi) said that the Soviet declaration would have meaning if the U.S.S.R. halted arms shipments to Egypt.

Typical of the advocates of cautious optimism was Mr. Ya'acov Hazan (Mapam), who thought the Soviet declaration was perhaps a turning point and that Israel might be on the threshold of a new period.

But we would not be satisfied with declarations while our enemies were getting arms, he declared. As for the Defence Tax (which most speakers skipped entirely), Mr. Hazan said the burden would have to be distributed justly if the nation was to be rallied behind it.

Mr. Ze'ev Zur (Abdut Ha'avoda), Mr. Raphael, and Mr. Kesse agreed that the emergency tension must not be relaxed, that preparedness must go ahead full speed, and that our efforts to acquire arms must continue.

Rejects Pressure

Mr. Ishar Harari (Progressives) suggested that while Israel was preparing for the eventuality of war, it was not at all prepared for the pressures that would be exerted on her if there was no war. Concessions would be urged and even now care should be taken lest the U.N. decide "how we're going to live in peace."

For the Opposition, both Mr. Ya'acov Meridor (Herut) and Mr. Elimelech Rimalt (G.Z.) said that time was to Israel's disadvantage.

Calling Nasser "a new Hitler in the Middle East," Mr. Meridor said the only reason the Egyptian ruler had not yet attacked Israel was that he wasn't ready. Why give him time? Mr. Meridor asked. He asserted that if a secret ballot were taken, a majority of Knesset members would favour Israel's taking the initiative.

Mr. Rimalt criticized the Government for not having consulted with the "Opposition Zionist Parties" before taking a stand on new foreign policy issues as they came up. He demanded a more detailed statement of the Government's line and asserted that the Government did not have a unified policy.

A barrage of heckling greeted the declaration of Miss Esther Wilenska (Communist) that Israel must be prepared for compromises on all controversial issues. Shouted comments from the benches included, "The borders too?" "How about Jerusalem?"

Miss Wilenska said that Mr. Hammarskjold's recent visit had contributed greatly towards peace while the declaration of the Soviet Union had shown the way to a solution by negotiation through the U.N. The proposed defence tax was not only a "war tax" that would increase tension but it would also reduce the general standard of living, she stated.

The debate will continue at noon today.

Warning Against Illusions

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion told the Knesset yesterday that Israel was now approaching a decisive and perhaps fateful stage in her constant efforts to maintain security and peace.

The Knesset, which was convened in special session in order to pass a IL50m. Defence Tax Law, heard Mr. Ben-Gurion say that we must now intensify both parts of our policy: to increase our defensive capacity and to work unremittingly for a stable peace with our neighbours.

The Prime Minister said that the danger of war had recently increased greatly, but that, on the other hand, new opportunities had lately arisen for reducing the tension. The very danger of war had aroused among the nations profound concern for the maintenance of peace in the Middle East. They were becoming increasingly aware that any conflagration here was likely to spread to the entire world.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said that no one could tell to what extent and for how long the Egyptian Government would observe the renewed obligations which they have undertaken on the cease-fire. But even in the most favourable eventuality, he asserted, the cease-fire "does not reduce in the slightest" the major danger, which derived from the preparations by Egypt and her allies to wage war on Israel.

These preparations are being pressed forward without respite, and it would be a dangerous illusion if we were to believe that the renewed agreement on the observance of paragraph II (2) (of the Armistice Agreement) mitigates the principal danger.

The Prime Minister stated that so far Israel had no grounds for assuming that Egypt was prepared to put an end to her war propaganda threats against Israel, also discussed.

(Full Text Begins on Page 2)

Eshkol Tables Defence Tax Bill

Presenting the IL50m. Defence Tax Bill to the special session of the Knesset yesterday, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol, said it was unnecessary for him to explain that additional sums were needed for the purchase of airplanes and arms, for the expansion of our defence industry, for the fortification of our boundaries and for civil defence preparations.

Mr. Eshkol announced that the Defence Fund, which began as a voluntary movement last year, had received IL 13.5m. in cash and additional pledges of IL5.5m. He hoped that those who had not yet fulfilled their obligation to the Fund would do so before the new law went into effect.

Persons who have not contributed to the Defence Fund the amount determined by the Public Committee, can be required to add such amount to their Defence Tax, under the new law.

Reductions Provided For

On the other hand, persons who contributed more than they were required may request that their Defence Tax be reduced by the excess amount.

The quota set by the Public Committee was six work-days or 2 per cent of annual income.

Of the IL50m. to be raised under the new bill, about IL35m. will come from a tax on income, and about IL15m. from levies on cinema tickets, gas, electricity, radios, telephones, electrical appliances, beer and cigarettes.

Taxes on gas, beer, cigarettes, and electrical appliances are already in force, having been published last week as administrative orders. Their inclusion in the present bill is in lieu of their separate presentation to the Knesset for approval within 90 days.

Employees will have the income tax deducted from their current salary, while self-employed persons will pay on the basis of their 1953-54 income, the last year for which final assessments have been made for most taxpayers.

There is a difference of 20 per cent in the taxes of employed and self-employed persons. This corresponds with a 20 per cent difference in incomes in 1953 and in 1956, Mr. Eshkol said. In both cases, the maximum tax on the entire income will be 8 per cent.

Individuals with an income of not more than IL1,000 in 1956-57 are exempt from paying the Defence Tax. Married men with at least one child and an income not exceeding

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Cabinet Briefed On Hammarskjold Talks

The Cabinet at its weekly meeting yesterday heard reviews by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister on political affairs and on the continuation of the discussion with Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary-General of the U.N., an official communique stated. Current matters were also discussed.

Lawson in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sunday (UP). — Mr. Edward B. Lawson, U.S. Ambassador to Israel, arrived here yesterday for consultations in the State Department. The Ambassador travelled here from Israel aboard a military plane. He is expected to remain in Washington for 10 or 12 days.

Power Lines Cut by Algerians

ALGIERS, Sunday. — Troops were today hunting rebel bands who sabotaged electricity supplies last night, plunging several Algerian towns and villages into darkness.

Algiers itself was blacked out for some time, but it was not known if this was due to the new rebel campaign or to a sandstorm raging about 85 kms. away. Rebel sabotage also cut off electricity in Batna and Mila in the north-east. Four pylons were destroyed, many roads were blocked and telephone cables cut in other parts of Algeria.

Near Tizi Ouzou, a number of Moslems were found on a roadside with their throats cut. Several bore labels with the words "Executed by order of the National Liberation Army."

Four Moslems were killed and 15 wounded when four houses were wrecked by an explosion today in the Arab quarter of Oujda, north-east Morocco.

In Casablanca, a crowd of Moslems stoned two terrorists with petrol and burned them to death early today in the native quarter. The terrorists — apparently pan-Arab extremists — had fired on passersby, killing one and gravely wounding two.

(Reuter, UP)

USSR Not Backing Arabs, Rifa'i Says

The new Soviet statement on the Middle East merely confirms that Russia seeks at all costs to penetrate into this region and does not back the Arab states in settling the "Palestine problem," Premier Samir Rifa'i told NEABS in an interview in Amman last night.

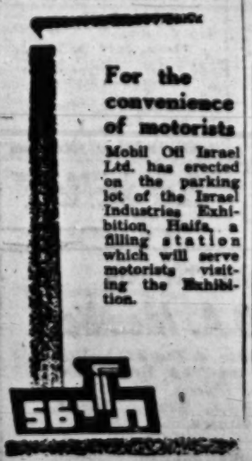
He said that Jordan will not budge from her previously announced policy and reiterated that she will not join any regional pact.

Tokyo Doubtful On Arms for M-E

TOKYO, Sunday (UP). — The Foreign Ministry is still undecided about exporting arms and ammunition to the troubled Middle East. Reports said today that the Ministry held discussions on Saturday, but that the talks for the day "ended without any conclusion."

Ministry sources feel that for the time being "Japan will probably continue her policy of not granting permits for shipping war goods to that area."

20 Cigarettes — 380 Prutа



For the convenience of motorists

Mobil Oil Israel Ltd. has erected on the parking lot of the Israel Industries Exhibition, Haifa, a filling station which will serve motorists visiting the Exhibition.

30.4.56 - 13.5.56 · תי"ח

Jot these dates down

OPENING TONIGHT

Opening Ceremony at 6 p.m.

Admission by Invitation Only!

Box Offices will be opened to the public at 7.30 p.m.

All proceeds of opening night to KEREN HAMAGEN.

Further particulars on another page of this paper.

ISRAEL INDUSTRIES EXHIBITION
TAI '56, HAIFA

With deep sorrow we announce the passing away of my beloved wife, our dear mother, sister, sister-in-law and aunt

Mrs. Sophie (Sonia) Chorley

(Choroszczanski)

on April 18, 1956, in Geneva, Switzerland.

The remains will be brought to Israel.

The funeral will leave the Hadassah Hospital, Rehov Mane, Tel Aviv, at 12 noon, on Tuesday, April 24

The Bereaved:
Her husband, son Benjamin, daughter Mira, and family here and abroad.

Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi received Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett on Saturday.

Yesterday, the President received representatives of the Revisionist Movement in South Africa and South America, accompanied by Dr. S. Junitchman, M.K.

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The Minister of Transport, Mr. M. Carmel, entertained to lunch last week the Argentine Ambassador to Israel, Dr. Gregorio Topolevsky. Among the guests were the Director General of the Ministry of Transport, Mr. P. Ginsburg; the Director General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. W. Eytan, and the Director of the Foreign Ministry's Latin American Division, Mr. M. Tov.

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Mr. G. Vlakhov, the Yugoslav Secretary of Labour, visited the Histadrut Executive yesterday and was present at a meeting of the Central Committee. Earlier, he met Mr. M. Namir, the Histadrut's Secretary-General. On Saturday night, Mr. Vlakhov was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Central Committee at which the Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Y. Sprinzak, was present. Mr. R. Barkatt offered a toast to the friendship between Israel and Yugoslavia, and the Secretary replied with greetings to Israel and the Histadrut.

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The American Hadassah delegates to the Zionist Congress now in Jerusalem were the guests for *Kiddush* of the Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Herzog on Saturday morning. In the afternoon, Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion was among those present to meet the Hadassah delegation at a reception given by the Hadassah Council in Israel at the home of Dr. and Mrs. A. Granott.

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Mr. and Mrs. Max Firestein of Los Angeles, Mr. Bernhart E. Hoffman of New Haven, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Zales of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Lewis H. Weinstein of Boston, were entertained over the week-end at the home of the Secretary-General of the Jewish Agency and Mrs. Shlomo Eisenberg.

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Colleagues, students and friends of Dr. Mordecai Kaplan, the founder of the Reconstructionist Foundation in the U.S., met at Beit Hillel in Jerusalem yesterday on the occasion of his 75th birthday which was celebrated simultaneously with a testimonial dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. The Chairman of the meeting was Prof. A. Dushkin and the speaker was Rabbi I. Blumenfeld.

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The site of Nahlat Hadassah 10, located on the way to Lachish, was dedicated yesterday in the presence of many guests from the U.S.

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Mr. Joseph Szydlowski, a French industrialist, Mrs. Szydlowski, and their daughters, Mrs. Dorothée Wittwer, arrived in Israel on Saturday and are touring the country by private plane.

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Dr. Thomas H. McGrail, the U.S. Cultural Attache, opened the "Inlonesi" art exhibition of Dr. Alexander Winogradow of the U.S., in the presence of the artist, at Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv yesterday afternoon.

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The Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School has announced the following promotions:

Dr. Jacob Landau, from Lecturer to Associate Professor of Ophthalmology.

Dr. Leah Block-Frankenthal, from Instructor to Lecturer in Biochemistry.

Professor Felix Sagher has been appointed head of the Department of Dermatology and Venerology, following the retirement of Professor A. Dostrovsky, and Professor M. Ickowicz head of the Department of Anatomy.

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The Herzliya — Kfar Shmaryahu Rotary Club has re-elected Mr. A. Hausman as President and elected Mr. L. A. Bar-Gur as Hon. Secretary and Mr. T. Schatz as Hon. Treasurer, for the year 1956/1957. The Board of Directors will consist of the above officers and Messrs. E. Solz, H. Jakerson and Dr. Koref.

MEMORIAL MEETING FOR BARELI

A memorial meeting was held last night at the Workers Bank, 21 Rehov Montefiore, Tel Aviv, on the occasion of the seventh day since the death of Yitzhak Bareli, Managing Director of the Bank. Among those present were members of the Board of Directors, employees from all the branches, employees of the Mortgage Bank and Ampal and members of the Central Audit Union of the Loan and Savings Societies.

The meeting was opened by Mr. Oedoen Partos of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Among the speakers were Mr. R. Shenkar, of the Bank's Management, Mr. Y. Efter and Mr S. Goren, of its Board; and Mr. S. Barkai and Mr. A. Zabarsky from the staff.

DIES WHILE HOME BEING SEARCHED

TEL AVIV, Monday. — A collapsed and died while customs officials were searching his home for smuggled goods on Thursday night. Police stated that the deceased, Evi Flint, 52, of Rehov Pinsker, had a weak heart. *(Ittim.)*

BEN-GURION'S STATEMENT TO KNESSET

The full text of Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement to the Knesset yesterday:

In our constant and sincere efforts to maintain security and peace—efforts which long preceded even the establishment of the State—we are now approaching a decisive and perhaps fateful stage. Our constant policy—to increase our defensive capacity and at the same time work unremittingly for a stable peace with our neighbours—must now be intensified in both its parts. On the one hand, the danger of war has increased as never before since the War of Independence, and on the other, opportunities have recently arisen for reducing the tension which never previously existed.

The apparent contradiction between these two assertions—the sharpening of the danger and the chances for a reduction in tension—can be easily explained. The very fact that the danger of war was obvious has aroused amongst the nations, great and small, though not among the Arab leaders, profound concern for the maintenance of peace in our region, and they are becoming increasingly aware that any conflagration in the Middle East is likely to spread to the entire world.

This has been revealed in the mission of the Secretary-General of the U.N. Organization to the region on behalf of the Security Council, and perhaps also in the declared shift of policy in regard to peace in the Middle East, contained in the Soviet Government's recent statement.

Without claiming to make any fresh disclosures, I will briefly attempt to discuss the main stages of development, so that we may clearly understand where we stand today.

Unprovoked Aggression

No statesman can fail to be aware that the 1948 war was the result of unprovoked aggression against Israel by Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan. Although the world's two major powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, were parties to the decision to establish a Jewish State in the land of Israel (and this was perhaps the first and only joint step taken by these two powers within the framework of the United Nations since its inception); and although both of them immediately recognized the Jewish State—first the U.S. and then Soviet Russia;—and although the United Nations Charter obliged all its member States to assist a victim of aggression, not one State could be found willing to raise a finger in Israel's defence.

We owe our victory over our aggressive neighbours and our salvation solely to our faithful and heroic sons and daughters who fought in the ranks of the Israel Defence Army, which arose almost overnight after the proclamation of the State of Israel.

With the termination of the war we concluded Armistice Agreements with Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, in that order. Iraq and Saudi Arabia, which participated in the aggression, refused to conclude Armistice Agreements but as these countries have no joint borders with Israel this fact is of no immediate importance.

The four Agreements differed in important details, according to the geographical position and special conditions appertaining to each of our four neighbours, but the common features of all of them were embodied in two basic clauses:

1. **The first clause in each of the Agreements expresses their very essence. It lays it down that the Armistice Agreement with each of the neighbours is designed for the binding purpose of restoring permanent peace, meaning the elimination of conflicts between the two sides and the restoration of peace. With this end in view the first clause lays down four essential principles:**

a. **It is absolutely forbidden to use military force to solve the Palestine problem.**

b. **It is obligatory upon each side to refrain from threatening, planning or carrying out any aggressive action with the use of armed forces, either on land, at sea or in the air, against the populations or armed forces of the other.**

c. **Each side is guaranteed the right to security and freedom from fear of attack by the armed forces of the other.**

d. **The Armistice Agreement between the armed forces of the two sides is a step towards the restoration of peace.**

I must emphasize that this clause is not content with prohibiting the threat, planning or carrying out of aggressive actions by each side against the civilian population or armed forces of the other, but also obliges each side to observe and honour the right of the other, *to security and freedom from fear of attack* by the armed forces of the other. This essential was laid down as a special, independent directive in the Agreement.

2. The second clause, common to all the Agreements, and which is also vital and fundamental, is that "no element of the land, sea or air military or para-military forces of either Party, including non-regular forces shall commit any warlike or hostile act and there is a special significance in the addition of "hostile" after "warlike" acts against the military or para-military forces of the other Party, or against civilians in territory under the control of that Party."

Special Committee

This clause establishes "A Special Committee composed of two representatives of each Party designated by the respective Governments, shall be established for the purpose of formulating agreed plans and arrangements designed to enlarge the scope of this Agreement and to effect improvements in its application.

"The Special Committee shall be organized immediately following the coming into effect of this Agreement, and shall direct its attention to the formulation of agreed plans and arrangements for such matters as either Party may submit to it, which, in any case, shall include the following, on which agreement in principle already exists: free movement of traffic on vital roads, including the Beithlehem and Latrun-Jerusalem roads; resumption of the normal functioning of the cultural and humanitarian institutions on Mount Scopus and free access thereto; free access to the Holy Places and cultural institutions and use of the cemetery on the Mount of Olives; resumption of operation of the Latrun pumping station; provision of electricity for the Old City; and resumption of operation of the railroad to Jerusalem."

In fidelity to these agreements which we signed, which first of all laid down the obligation of the restoration of permanent peace between Israel and her neighbours — and out of devotion to the ideals which we had previously proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence of May 14, 1948, namely that "the State of Israel will be based on the principles of liberty, justice and peace as conceived by the Prophets of Israel," that "we extend our hand in peace and neighbourliness to all the neighbouring states and their peoples and invite them to cooperate with the independent Jewish nation for the common good of all" and "the State of Israel is prepared to make its contribution to the progress of the Middle East as a whole," the Government of Israel has always striven, and will in the future continue to strive, to maintain peace in the region and to attain to permanent peace with our neighbours on a mutual basis, whilst preserving the security of the State, the integrity of its borders and its sovereignty. So long as peace has not yet come, we are determined strictly to observe the Armistice Agreements, again on condition of mutuality.

"Scrap of Paper"

To our regret, this has not been the attitude of our neighbours. The agreements which they have signed mean nothing more to them than a scrap of paper, and since the end of the war they have not ceased either openly or secretly, to prepare for a Second Round in order to wipe Israel off the map. As long as they are uncertain that they can do this by military strength, they have tried, and continue to try, to do so by boycott, and economic blockade on the one hand, and through unceasing guerrilla warfare on the other.

They do this in permanent and open defiance of the obligations they undertook in signing the Armistice Agreements and under the United Nations Charter. And once again, to our sorrow, the United Nations and the Security Council have seen, have heard and held their peace. We submitted our protest against the blockade of Israel shipping in the Suez Canal to the Security Council in September 1951; the Security Council decided that this was a breach of the Armistice regime and international law, and rejected the Egyptian contention that she was entitled to maintain the blockade on the grounds that a state of war existed between that country and Israel.

The Council even laid it down that the Armistice Agreement had nullified the state of war, and that Egypt had no justification for its position. And yet Egypt betrays the clear decision of the Security Council, and continues to violate the Armistice Agreement, whilst the Security Council apparently ignored the affront to its honour, the honour of the law and Israel's vital rights.

Our neighbours have not been content with boycott and embargo and their preparations for the Second Round; they have also sent into Israel groups of saboteurs and murderers to undermine Israel's internal security. The lead in this activity was first taken by the Government of Jordan, whose bands caused us 549 casualties in dead and wounded, and millions of pounds worth of damage to property between the years 1951-1955. After vigorous defensive action on our part on the Jordan border, the Jordan attacks lessened in 1955, and the eastern front became, on the whole, relatively quiet. For the last two years, however, the Egyptian Government has taken the lead in the guerrilla war.

Sowing Destruction

A special battalion of gangsters and thugs, known by the name of Fedayiun, which was originally organized to harass the British army in the Suez Canal Zone was sent to the Gaza Strip after the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement, and for more than two years has been trying to sow destruction and annihilation in Israel territory, not only near the Gaza Strip but throughout the South. In recent months these bands of murderers have been operating not only from the Gaza Strip bases but also from bases in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Egypt has also specialized in mining Israel roads near the Gaza Strip and many Israel citizens and soldiers have fallen victims to these mines. In 1954 and 1955, Egypt has caused us 242 casualties in dead and wounded and we have hit Egyptian mines 58 times. And once more the UN machinery revealed its helplessness to prevent these malicious attacks, and the Israel Defence Forces were obliged from time to time to avert a calamity and to inflict retribution on the thugs, without intentionally harming, as the Egyptians did, the civilians on the other side.

When this Cabinet presented itself to the Third Knesset on November 2, 1955, it declared from this rostrum that despite the constant provocation from the other side the Government of Israel is prepared to observe the armistice agreements faithfully in every detail, in the letter and the spirit. But this obligation is also binding on the other side. An agreement which is broken by the other side will not bind us either."

At the beginning of December, I invited General Burns, the Chief of Staff of the U.N. Observers, to call on me. This was after attempts by various emissaries from the Western countries to induce the Egyptian dictator to undertake a cease fire had failed. I told General Burns that we were in possession of reliable information that Nasser was putting the murderous bands into operation not only from the Gaza Strip but also from Jordan and the other countries bordering on Israel, and I demanded that he clear up with Egypt's rulers two things which, although they are connected with each other and are both obligatory according to the armistice agreements, must be distinguished both from a practical point of view and in respect of their urgency.

Cease Fire

The first thing is a cease fire and the cessation of attacks on our citizens and our property on the part of the Egyptian army and the Egyptian bands of murder gangs in the Gaza Strip and in the other Arab countries. I told him that Egypt would not be allowed to wage one-sided guerrilla warfare for long. The second thing which was demanded of Egypt was the observance of the remaining clauses of the Armistice Agreement, and first and foremost Clause I, which includes the four principles to which I referred at the beginning of my speech. I told him that we on our part are prepared to observe both obligations, only on a mutual basis.

General Burns left for Egypt, returned to my regret empty-handed and informed me that he had no promise from Nasser that the Armistice Agreement would be fully observed. He did not even bring back an undertaking for a cease fire. And indeed the fire from the Gaza Strip did not cease for as much as one day.

On January 24, the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarajold, arrived here after having visited Egypt and met Nasser. In a talk which took place at the Prime Minister's Office with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and myself, he told us that he had discussed with Nasser the observance of the Armistice Agreement and a cease fire, but that although Nasser said he was interested in both these things he had refrained from giving him an undertaking to observe them; and the fire from the Gaza Strip continued daily as before. In February and March of this year we had 38 casualties (31 wounded, 7 killed).

Situation Deteriorates

In April the situation degenerated further, and Egyptian forces began to cross the border and to shell settlements along the Gaza Strip: Kissufim, Ein Hashlosha, Nahal Oz, Nirim etc. We could no longer, of course, remain inactive, and we replied to the shelling with shelling.

This month the activities of the Fedayiun also increased, and hundreds of these thugs penetrated into Israel territory to murder, annihilate and destroy.

From the beginning of April to the 19th of the month we suffered 32 casualties among our soldiers and civilians — 18 killed and 94 wounded, including the abominable murder of children in the synagogue at Shafrir.

At that time our forces (army and police) wiped out 11 Fedayiun inside Israel territory, five were captured alive and are in our hands. A wounded Egyptian pilot, whose aircraft was brought down by our Air Force in the neighbourhood of Sdeh Boker was also captured. Egypt's casualties in the Gaza Strip during the month, according to the complaints received by the Armistice Commission, were 66 killed and 127 wounded; the Jordanians who were also responsible for acts of murder and sabotage lost 3 killed and 1 wounded.

Sheds Lurid Light

This murderous outbreak of guerrilla warfare, to which the Egyptian ruler stubbornly refused to put an end, has shed a lurid light on the second and greater danger—that of an aggressive war waged on Israel by the Egyptian dictator and his allies. This danger became more acute after the Czech deal, when a stream of Soviet arms—fighters, heavy bombers, tanks, guns, etc.—began to flow to Egypt, in addition to the arms she had already been receiving from Britain, and the supplies Saudi Arabia and Iraq had been getting from the United States; and the Egyptian, Syrian, and Saudian rulers publicly proclaimed their intention to liquidate Israel.

Though for a considerable time the great powers ignored the danger, I believe that some of them have recently realised the gravity of the double danger; not only to Israel but to the peace of the world. It was public opinion in France, Britain, America and some other Western countries which was first aroused, and the governments, especially in France, followed in the wake of public opinion.

There is, of course, the well known Tripartite Declaration of 1950, which was ostensibly designed to preserve the balance of forces and arms between Israel and the Arabs, as well as to safeguard the integrity of the borders and the peace of the region. Never, however, did we soothe ourselves with the illusion that this declaration would serve as a barrier to the warlike designs of the Arab rulers; our bitter experiences during the War of Independence and thereafter, ever since the beginning of the guerrilla war, showed us that only if we had the strength would we have peace, and that if we were not for ourselves—no one would stand up for us.

Declaration Meaningless

The implementation of the Czech deal, when the Egyptian dictator received heavy arms in the air, on land and at sea, superior in quantity and quality to anything so far in our possession, and the refusal of the U.S. and Britain to restore the balance of forces in the Middle East by supplying us with defensive arms, made the Tripartite Declaration completely meaningless, even in the formal sense, and the danger of war grew with every jet plane and heavy bomber that reached Egypt.

I believe that not only the Israel Government, but also public opinion—and perhaps some governments have realized that the only thing that might deter the Egyptian dictator and his allies from war against Israel is the supply to Israel of sufficient defensive arms in the air, on land and at sea, to enable her to face with confidence any act of deliberate aggression. But this realization has not yet been followed by action, except in the case of France, which has made an important contribution in this respect, although even this contribution is very far indeed from approaching the barest minimum need.

On April 9 a statement on behalf of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State was published by the White House in Washington to the effect that—"they regard the situation with the utmost seriousness. The United States in accordance with its responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations will observe its commitments with constitutional means to oppose any aggression in the area. The United States is likewise determined to support and assist any nation which might be subjected to such aggression."

On the following day, April 10, I received by cable a personal letter from President Eisenhower, expanding the White House statement, and

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

Ashkelon Beats T.A. In 1st Game of Season

Ashkelon beat Tel Aviv by eight wickets in the first Cricket League game of the 1956 season in a surprise victory as Tel Aviv had never yet been defeated in a League game.

Batting first, Tel Aviv were dismissed for 154, only Bernie Cohen (32) and Julie Lewis (31) offering strong resistance to the varied Ashkelon attack, spearheaded by Gillon (6 for 38) and Hurwitz (3 for 33). Gillon (76 not out) and Meyerowitz (35) put on over 70 for the first wicket; Hurwitz (30 not out) then joined Gillon and the pair took the score to 136 for 5 wickets.

In view of the great success of the S.A. Maccabi tour last year, an invitation has been extended to British Maccabi to send out a side later this year.

WRESTLING MATCH IN YMCA

A wrestling match between an Army team and the Y.M.C.A. will take place in the "Y" gym at 7 p.m. today.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

APRIL 22, 1956

Pop. Loans 1950/52 (II.50)	991
3½% Yoral Dollar 1/57	694
4% Comp. Loan 56/57	68
3½% War Loan 55/59	971
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	964
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	993
4% Reg. Israel Currency "B"	977
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	934
Rh. Loans ord.sh. d)	196
A.F.I. Investm. ord. sh. "B"	1000
Gazit ord. sh. "B"	104
Elbera's Inv. ord.	133
P.E.C.Inv.ord. "B" h.d.	109
Gen. Mortg. Bk.ord.sh.	73
Bluer 4% debs.56/65	97
Nir 4% Debs.(bearer)	92
5% pref. sh.	88
Pass 4% debs.49/64 reg.	79
"Teva" 8% debs.	82
I.I.D.C. ord.sh.reg.	107
5% debs.	94
Afr. Pal. Inv.ord.sh.	73
Hassev 6% pref.ord.sh.d)	98
Pal. Potash 6%pref.sh.	207
"A" ord. shares	93
Pal.Elec.pref.sh.(Ltd)a)	97
6½%P.E.C.Debs.57/64	101* 104**
Mekorot pref sh.	72
Ata ord. "B" sh.	115
6-9%con.debs.	99
"Kurdanieh"ord. "B"	119
7%con debs.58/68	93
Mekitz-Dan ord.sh.reg. y)	820
Pal.-Brewery 8%con.sh.	79
Assis Bejerano' B" sh.	1344
"Teva" ord. sh. d)	105
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	108
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	138
ord.sh.reg.(full div.)	210
Pal. Contr. Tr. 8% debs	97

Notes: a) purchasing price: b) selling price: c) ex-coupons: d) ex-dividend: e) ex right: x) in % of IL1,000: y) in Prutot v) 15.6./15.12: * Dollar ** Index.

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JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:—**
The Rina Gallery, 13 Princess Mary Ave. (entrance Rehov Yanai). Large selection of Contemporary Israel ceramics, mosaics, paintings, olive wood articles, jewellery and hand-weaving. Open: 9.30-1, 3.30-7.
Defence Industry exhibition, open every day, including Saturdays, between 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 4-9 p.m., at Binyanei Ha'ooma. Admission free.
Ex Libris Exhibition. Printer's Union Club Rooms, Rehov Hebron, (near Government Printer), 9-2, 3-6 p.m.
1) Dutch and Flemish 17 Century Paintings. 2) Paintings by Mrs. Ida Consiant. Exhibit of the Month: Marc Chagall: Rabbi reading (1914). Bezalel, 9-1, 3-5.
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: New finds from the excavations at Beit Shearim and Maayan Baruch, 9-1, 3-6.
1) Jerusalem Artists Spring Exhibition. 2) Selected Arts and Crafts of Jerusalem (in honour of the 24th Zionist Congress). 3) During the Congress, daily tea at 5 on the Panorama Terrace, Artists House, 10-1, 4-7.
Water Colours, Gouaches and Oils by M. Levanon. Nora Art Gallery, 10-1, 3-6.

• **Lectures:—**
Mr. Abraham Rosen on "Impressionism and Post-Impressionism." Beeri Club, 9 Alharizi, 8.30.
"The Spirit of Buddhism," Mr. Eliezer Livneh, under the auspices of the Hebrew University and the Israel Oriental Society, Beit Hillel, 8.30 p.m.

• **Tours:—**
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta. 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Lucky's Bar, 3 Allenby Road. Air conditioned.

• **Exhibitions:—**
1) Paintings by Braunstein, Bergstein and Milstein; 2) "De Profundis", Paintings by Patients of the Government Mental Hospital, Acre. Museum, 10-1 and 4-7 weekdays, and 10-1 on Fridays and Saturdays.
Paintings by Z. Erlichman, Z.O.A. House, 10 a.m.-1 p.m., 4-8 p.m. (Sat. 10 a.m.-1 p.m.)

• **Theatre:—**
Cameri, "The Italian Straw Hat" Mograbi, 8.30. Sybil Thorndike and Lewis Casson. New Cameri Hall, 8.30.
Habimah, "A View from the Bridge," 8.30.
Ohel, "Eldorado," 8.30.

• **Film Club:—**
Z.O.A. House 8.30 p.m. "It Happened Tomorrow." Rene Clair Production.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:—**
Recent Acquisitions. Antiquities: Jewish, Greek, Roman. Museum of Ancient Art, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.
"Selected Works of Art from private collections in Haifa." Fortnightly exhibit: Wooden Cat, by R. Lehman. Museum, Town Hall, 10-1, 4-7.

RAMAT GAN

• **Theatre:—**
Do-Re-Mi, "Money, Money, Money," Rama, 8.15.

COMING EVENTS

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:—**
On the occasion of the 24th Zionist Congress, the Permanent Exhibition of "Conquest of the Desert" will reopen on April 25, at 11 a.m.
An Archaeological Exhibition of the Hatzor finds will be held in the Entrance Hall. Guided tours: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday between 4-6 p.m.

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Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 2.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.
ARNON: The Naked Dawn.
EDEN: Athena.
EDISON: Johnny Dark.
ORION: Helen of Troy.
ORNA: "Mademoiselle Nitouche."
ORGIL: Marty, 2nd week.
RON: Laughter in Paradise.
TEL OR: Madness of the Heart.
STUDIO: "Les Amants du Tage."
ZION HALL: The Bridges at Toko-Ri.

TEL AVIV

At 2.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
CHEN: To Catch a Thief, 2nd week.
EDEN: Awara, 6th week.
ESTHER: Interrupted Melody.
MOGRABI: The Card.
OPHIR: "Futures Vedettes."
ORION: East of Eden, 5th week.
SHDEROTH: Love is a Many-Splendored Thing, 6th week.
TAMAR: The Green Scarf, 2nd week.
YARON: This is My Love, 2nd week.
ZAMIR: "La Vie d'un Honnete Homme," 9th week.
TCHELETH: Picnic, 5th week.
ALLENBY: The Purple Mask.
MIGDALOR: The Sword and the Rose, 2nd week.
ARMON DAVID: Innocents in Paris, 5th week.

HAIFA

MAY: It's Always Fair Weather.
GAL OR: Gilda. Matinees: Return of the Corsican Brothers.
AMPHITHEATRE: Carmen Jones, 5th week.
ORAH: "La Pensionnaire," 2nd week.
EN DOR: Magambo.
ARMON: The Country Girl. Matinees: Red Riding Hood.
ORLY: "Papa, Maman, la Bonne et Moi," 3rd week.
ORION: To Hell and Back, 2nd week.
ATZMON: Blackboard Jungle, 3rd week.
PEER: "Double Destin."

INBAL
NEW PERFORMANCE
Yemenite Wedding
Thurs., April 26, 1956, at 9 p.m., "Orah", Haifa.
Tickets: Beit Maccabi.
Sun., April 29, "Ordea", Ramat Gan, 8 p.m.
Tickets: Rechnits, Ramat Gan
Tues., May 1, "Ohel Shem" Tel Aviv, 5 p.m. Tickets: Bokoko, Kanaf, Kartiss, Sheraton.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

522, 249, 33.3 & 48.9 M. News, Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 7.00, 9.00 & 12.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News). 8 a.m., 2.15 & 6.45 p.m. 6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down. 12.00 N. "Music at Noon"; "The Stargazers" (vocal ensemble) (R). Concert Hall: Boyce: Symphony No. 4 (Conductor: Karl Haas). Mozart: Concerto in C-major for flute, harp & orchestra, K. 299 (Soloists: Karl-Friedrich Mess & Dora Wagner). Respighi: "Feste Romane" (Conductor: Arturo Toscanini). 1.45 Light Notes (R). 3.30 Close Down.
4.00 p.m. Oriental Music (R). 4.30 "Be'Oholei Torah." 4.40 "First Broadcast" Ilan Rozoff (Piano). 5.00 Children's Hour. 5.15 Youth Programme. 6.45 Bible Reading. 7.15 Concert by the Kol-Yisrael Orchestra. Conductor: H. Schlesinger. Soloist: N. Feldman. Works by Weissfish, Shlonsky, Ivanov-Radkevitch, Offenbach, Nicolai, Lara & Brodicanu. 7.45 A Language revived. 8.00 "The First Congress." 8.45 Songs. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Telliar Tunes. 10.00 From the treasures of the Aggadah. 10.15 "Chamber Music": Ciacomo Orefice: Sonata in F for Cello & Piano (1913), played by Yehoyachin Stutchevsky & Moshe Loutin. 11.00 Requests. 11.30 "Operetta & Film." 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

491, 428, 232, 214, 41.9 & 32.3 M. English News: 1.45, 10.15 p.m. French News: 8.00 p.m. IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 5.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 5.45 Hebrew Lessons for Ulpanim. 6.00 Light Music. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.20 Ladino. 8.00 Persian. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Rumanian. 8.45 Hungarian. 9.00 Close Down.
KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.8 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 News. 6.40 Newsreel. 6.50 Music round the camp fire. 7.00 Yiddish Programme.
11.15 p.m. News. 11.25 Newsreel. 11.35 Music round the camp fire. 11.45 Easy Hebrew Conversation.
ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 220 & 238 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Requests (Hebrew Songs). 7.00 News. 7.10 "Light Music." 7.30 Among the Flags. 8.00 Weekly Symphonic Concert. Works by Mendelssohn, Enescu, Liszt & Smetana. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.
B. B. C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 16.96, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News. News Talk. Echoes from the World.

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Haifa Municipality
TAI 56
Dear Citizens,
The inauguration of the Israel Industries Exhibition TAI 56, the first since the establishment of the State of Israel, will take place this afternoon.
The exhibition grounds cover an area of about 70 dunams in the Shikmona Quarter, in the Lower Town, and several hundred industrial enterprises will exhibit their finest products in beautiful, variegated pavilions.
The exhibition will remain open for three weeks. During this time hundreds of thousands of visitors from all over the country and many tourists from abroad are expected.
I believe there will not be enough hotel room available, and many of us will have the opportunity of offering our hospitality to friends and relatives.
Let us do all we can to offer our guests a pleasurable stay in the Haifa tradition.
Every Haifa resident should play host and guide to guests who come to visit the Israel Industries Exhibition TAI 56.
Abba Khoushy
Mayor

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Fair.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	—	10	19	21
Tiberias	36	14	27	29
Haifa Port	28	14	27	29
Natanya	42	13	22	23
Tel Aviv Kirya	37	11	22	23
Tel Aviv Port	—	13	20	21
Lydda Airport	46	7	22	25
Jerusalem	40	11	21	23
Beersheba	41	9	24	25
Eilat	46	16	31	31

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Morris Weinberg, President and Publisher of U.S. "The Day-Morning Journal," and his daughter, Mrs. Arthur Jacobs; Mr. Edwin Samuel, from London (by El Al); Mr S. W. Halprin, President of the Landseas Corp.; Mr. G. M. Riegner, representative of the World Jewish Congress in Geneva (both by T.W.A.); Mr. Ben Shaw, of Liverpool, Poalei Zion delegate to the Zionist Congress; Dr. Solomon Tocker, outgoing Director of the Israel Bond Office in Tangier.

DEPARTURES

A three-man delegation consisting of Mr. Arye Meron, Deputy Director of the Foreign Ministry Economic Division, Mr. R. Baruch, of the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. N. Ordstein, of the Bank of Israel, to represent Israel in the discussions of the U.N. Economic Council subcommittee on the subject of all-European payments (by T.W.A.); Mr. Oladipo Bateye, Director of the Cooperative Import Company of Nigeria; Mr. M. Weisgal, Chairman of the Executive of the Weizmann Institute, to attend the funeral of Sigmund Gestetner in London (both by L.A.I.).

THE ZIONIST Organisation of America's delegation to the 24th Zionist Congress, meeting in Tel Aviv yesterday, unanimously decided to go on record as favouring the autonomy of the Jewish National Fund.

* * *

$30,000 WAS contributed to Kaplan Hospital in Rehovot yesterday by a delegation of "Friends of Labour Israel" of Toronto, Canada. The delegation also unveiled a plaque in the operating theatre dedicated to the Toronto Jewish organisations which had given some of the funds for its establishment.

* * *

AIR RAID sirens will be tested in the Lower Town of Haifa at about noon today. In the event of a genuine alarm, a three minute warbling note will be sounded.

* * *

AN EXPLOSION was heard in Jerusalem at about 6.45 last night. Police said they had not determined its source.

British Labour Urges End to M.E. Arms Race

LONDON, Sunday (INA). — British policy in the Middle East "must be bold and imaginative" and every step must be taken to stop the arms race in the region accelerated by the Czech shipments to Egypt, the Labour Party declared in its monthly background sheet issued for the guidance of Labour newspaper editors.

"No doubt must be left in the minds of the Arab leaders that an attack on the Israel bastion of democracy in the Middle East will be followed by swift and effective intervention by Britain, France, and the U.S. as signatories of the tripartite pact," it declared. The Soviet Union should be invited to join the three Western powers in seeking to maintain peace and an arms balance between the two sides.

CULTURAL. — Two Egyptian cultural missions will leave Cairo shortly for the Soviet Union and China.

Manufacturers Decide To Talk on Wages

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The Manufacturers Association tonight decided to open negotiations with the trade unions on wage claims for 1956, with the proviso that they would only deal with employees who are covered by a national wages agreement.

All branches of industry and work places which have individual agreements will be the subject of unified negotiations between the Association and the Histadrut Trades Union Department, it was decided.

The dates for meeting with the unions will probably be decided tomorrow by the Association's Labour Department. The meeting did not commit itself to stipulating how high the increases would range, the question of their retroactivity or social benefits, which will be left to the negotiators. The Labour Department will conduct all negotiations together with representative employers of the branch concerned.

The decision means that negotiations with individual unions will cover those such as the Metal Workers Union, which has a national annual agreement. In the case of the food processing industries, various sections have a national agreement, while others have local and individual works agreement. Negotiations for the latter are proposed to be held with the Histadrut and not with separate unions.

The decisions were taken after a stormy meeting, though they were carried almost unanimously.

PRIVATE BUILDERS STOP WORK

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — Private contractors stopped building work in 2,000 places today as a protest against "restricted Government credits" to the industry, the Federation of Building Contractors claimed.

In the Ramat Gan-Givatayim area, about a thousand workers were said idle. Solel Boneh and public works were unaffected.

The mass meeting of the Federation this morning called on its executive to take more stringent measures.

Asks Yarkon's Claim Be Invalidated

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — The Attorney General today asked the Relieving President of the District Court to invalidate the claim of Mr. Y. Yarkoni for IL250,000 in damages from the Ministry of Defence for an alleged breach of contract for the purchase of used military vehicles.

The Attorney General, Mr. Haim Cohen, said that the contract had been made with an unauthorized member of the Ministry and that it had been only oral. Counsel for Mr. Yarkoni stated that the contract had been made with the Ministry in the presence of its Director General and other top officials.

SHEPHERD CHARGED WITH MURDER

HADERA, Sunday. — A teenage shepherd was charged with the murder of Yitzhak Caspi, the shepherd killed last month at Nir Etzion, near Atlit, at the preliminary inquiry today. The Examining Magistrate, Dr. H. Lowenthal, transferred the case for trial to Haifa.

Police officers of the Zichron Ya'acov station testified that after the accused had confessed to the murder, they accompanied him to the scene of the crime on the main Haifa-Tel Aviv road, near Nir Etzion. There, police said he showed them the exact spot where the crime was committed.

The name of the accused is being withheld because of his age.

REMAINS OF SOKOLOW ARRIVING TODAY

The coffin bearing the remains of Nahum Sokolow is to arrive in Haifa Port today in the s.s. Gefen.

The Central Zionist Archives will exhibit documents and pictures of Sokolow's life in the halls of the Jewish Agency building tomorrow. Mr. Beri Locker, the Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, will speak at the opening of the exhibition at 12:30 p.m.

Sokolow, who died in London in 1936, was President of the Zionist Organization from 1931 to 1935.

MAC Turns Down Lebanese Complaint

The Israel-Lebanon Mixed Armistice Commission on Wednesday rejected a Lebanese complaint about the blowing up of a house on April 12. A U.N. investigation revealed no evidence that Israel was in any way responsible for the explosion.

The Commission decided that the Lebanese are to continue investigating within their borders and Israel has promised to supply them with any information on the incident she may acquire.

Israel was represented at the meeting by Rav Seren S. Pepper, and the Lebanon by Colonel Hussani. The Chairman was Colonel Connunal.

MEXICO NAMES 1ST MINISTER TO ISRAEL

Mexico has appointed its first Minister to Israel, Mr. Gustavo Ortes Hernan. Mr. Ortes Hernan, a writer and journalist, was formerly Consul-General in San Antonio, Texas; Charge d'Affaires in Vienna, and for the last two years head of the Government Tourist Office in Mexico City.

It is not known when he will arrive. Israel's Minister in Mexico City is Mr. Y. Kessary.

'Israel's Crisis is World Crisis'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Israel's crisis is the world's moral crisis and every government bears responsibility in proportion to its powers to help. By that criterion, the American Government bears the greatest measure of responsibility," Dr. Israel Goldstein, President of the World Confederation of General Zionists, said at the opening of the Confederation's third Conference held before 400 persons in Jerusalem's Artist House last night.

Dr. Goldstein, who is also president of the American Jewish Congress, also called upon the Soviet Union to release immediately "hundreds and perhaps thousands who have been languishing in prisons and who are suffering the hardships of exile in Siberia because they were Zionists."

The Confederation is the largest constituent party of the World Zionist Organization whose 24th Congress opens in Jerusalem tomorrow.

Next to Israel's viability, the most urgent question facing Jewry is assimilation in the Diaspora, Dr. Goldstein said. He called on the World Zionist Organization to allocate IL5,000,000 annually for cultural education in the Diaspora.

Turning to problems facing the Congress, Dr. Goldstein attacked the provision giving double representation to Israelis.

Dr. Goldstein called for unity among the ranks of the Confederation.

Laughter and Catcalls

Mr. Peretz Bernstein, welcoming the delegates to Israel on behalf of local General Zionists, deplored the split which was maintained by the "refusal" of the Progressives here to merge with the General Zionists.

The tension which exists between the two wings of the Confederation showed in audience reaction to Mr. Pinhas Rosen whose raillery of Mr. Bernstein and Dr. Goldstein was received with laughter by Progressives and catcalls from some of the General Zionists.

Arab propaganda in the U.S. has reached into the far corners of the country spreading hate not only for Israel and Zionism but for Jews, stated Mrs. Rose Halprin. On the other hand, the whole of American Jewry had been organized into one body to think through joint efforts on behalf of Israel, she added.

Dr. Emmanuel Neumann said the existence of the American Zionist Council seemed to make a territorial Zionist organization unnecessary in the U.S.

This morning at 9.30 Dr. Nahum Goldmann will outline his proposals for reform of the World Zionist Organization.

Young Woman Killed In Road Accident

Jerusalem Post Reporter

KFAR SABA, Sunday.—Shlomit Bankover, 22, of Na'an was killed when a wheel flew off the tender in which she was travelling from Ramat Hakovesh to Na'an yesterday. Of the seven other passengers, Leibel Wolkun, 48, and three children were slightly injured.

The young woman was the wife of Moshe Bankover, the son of the Ahdut Ha'avoda leader. Since she left the Army last summer, she had been teaching at the Kibbutz Teachers' Seminary.

—

TEL AVIV, Sunday. — An officer was killed and seven soldiers were severely injured when an Army tender overturned near Sde Boker on Friday afternoon.

CLOSED MEETING OF Z.G.C. TOMORROW

The Zionist General Council will hold a closed meeting at 10.30 a.m. tomorrow at Beit Hahalutzot, Jerusalem. Members have been asked to get their tickets for the meeting and the Zionist Congress from the Organizational Department at the Jewish Agency Building, Room 16.

Defence Tax

(Continued from Page One)

IL1,500 may also be exempted by the Appeals Committee.

Appeals may be submitted not only where it is claimed that an excessive assessment has been made, or that more than the minimum was contributed to the Defence Fund, but also where the tax would work a hardship because of illness, special family situation, etc.

Both the direct and indirect taxes provided for are to remain in effect for one year only. But Mr. Eshkol said that IL50m. would cover only part of our defence expenditures and that we would have to raise additional sums by loans and from foreign sources.

The bill provides for a Defence Tax Council to be appointed by the President from a list submitted by the Government. The Council will appoint the appeals committees and will advise the Government on all matters pertaining to the tax.

Shelters Built In Haifa's Schools

HAIFA, Sunday. — All tenders for building shelters in local schools have been issued and half of the shelters are already completed. Mayor Abba Khoushy told the town Council tonight. They will cost IL400,000.

Shelters are also now being built in Haifa factories following the Mayor's personal visit to the plants.

Mr. Khoushy said, however, that construction in residential buildings was lagging. The landlords had asked for half a million pounds credit and the Mayor said that he was trying to get Government aid.

The Council decided to establish an arbitration panel to settle the financial responsibility for construction between landlords and tenants.

An agreement was also reached on the composition of the Religious Council which receives two-thirds of its budget from the Municipality. It will now have 25 members — four of them orthodox, but non-partisan and the rest orthodox members of the various parties. A majority will rest with members of the orthodox parties.

Deputy Mayor Y. Katz and the Mizrahi Councillor Y. Levanon protested against the plan to keep the T.A.I. industrial exhibition open on Saturdays. The exhibition opens tomorrow.

REGIONAL CENTRES to advise on the construction of shelters at work places have been set up by the Manufacturers Association.

Ben-Gurion's Statement

(Continued from Page Two)

I cabled a reply on the same day through the U.S. Ambassador in Israel.

Contents Not Published

The White House did not more than announce the fact that this letter had been sent, but refrained from publishing its contents, and I am therefore unable to do so. But I am entitled—and it is my duty—to comment on the published statement of April 9. With all the respect and esteem in which we hold the President of the United States, we do not consider the U.N. Charter alone a substantial guarantee of Israel's security or any deterrent to the aggressors who are planning war against us.

The U.N. Charter was in existence in 1948, but not a single member of the U.N. came to our assistance when we were attacked by the Arab States. Of course we should not belittle the importance of the White House promise to come to the assistance of any nation liable to suffer aggression. The one state in the Middle East which faces this danger is Israel, and if American assistance is not given in time—and so far it has not been given—the goodwill contained in this declaration is liable to come too late and lose all its value. What we expect of the U.N. — and the same applies to other countries—is not the despatch of troops to fight an aggressor, but the supply to Israel of defensive arms, which would deter him and prevent the act of aggression.

We believe that external military intervention in the Middle East involves grave dangers to the peace of the world, and the prevention of war is possible in one way only: by the achievement of a balance of forces between Israel and the Arab countries. Every delay in the supply of defensive arms to Israel intensifies the danger of war.

The Secretary-General of the U.N., who is now in the Middle East, has come here in pursuance of the Security Council's Resolution of April 4, which was proposed by the U.S. Government and carried unanimously. This resolution charges Mr. Hammarskjold with the urgent mission of examining the various aspects of the implementation of the Armistice Agreements, and working out together with the parties, after mutual consultation, arrangements for the relaxation of the tension on the borders between them.

Still Continuing

Mr. Hammarskjold's consultations with the parties are still continuing, and he will pay his second visit to Egypt and Israel after visiting Lebanon, Syria and Jordan. I cannot as yet deal with discussions which have not been concluded, and my review of this matter will necessarily be incomplete.

On two essential points there was complete identity of views between ourselves and the U.N. Secretary-General:

1) That both sides must observe all the clauses of the Armistice Agreements in the letter and the spirit;

2) That any clause in the Armistice Agreements should be singled out in particular, and its observance made obligatory in the first place on all parties, even if the other clauses of the Agreement are not being carried out, and that those clauses of the Agreement are not being carried out should not be invoked as the reason for non-observance of the other clauses of the Agreement. The clause in question is para II, section 2 in the Agreement between Israel and Egypt (which is repeated in each of the Armistice Agreements, though its place varies in each case).

This clause lays it down that "no element of the land, sea or air military or para-military forces of either Party, including non-regular forces, shall commit any warlike or hostile act against the military or paramilitary forces of the other Party, or against civilians in territory under the control of that Party; or shall advance beyond or pass over for any purpose whatsoever the Armistice Demarcation Line set forth in Article VI of this Agreement and elsewhere shall not violate the international frontier."

We informed Mr. Hammarskjold at the beginning of our conversations that the Government of Israel has always been prepared, and is still prepared to observe the Armistice Agreement in its entirety and in every detail, in the letter and the spirit, on a basis of reciprocity i.e. on condition that each of our four neighbours would do likewise.

We were also prepared in particular, even without connection with other clauses of the Agreement, to undertake to observe Para II Section 2; this undertaking is also of course dependent on the other side doing likewise. On Tuesday, April 17, on the day of Mr. Hammarskjold's arrival in Jerusalem, I signed a letter to Mr. Hammarskjold in the following terms:

"I write to confirm, on behalf of the Government of Israel, that, in accordance with Article II(2) of the Egypt-Israel General Armistice Agreement, orders are in force, and have been repeated for strict observance as from 6.00 p.m., Israel time tomorrow, April 18, 1956, prohibiting any firing by units of the Defence Army of Israel across the Demarcation Line, as well as the crossing of the Demarcation Line by military or para-military forces, including non-regular forces, for any purpose whatsoever.

This assurance is given on the understanding of full reciprocity on the part of Egypt."

On Thursday, April 19, Mr. Hammarskjold informed us that he had received a similar undertaking from the Egyptian Government, and the orders took effect at 6 p.m. on April 18.

No Room for Doubt

As I have said, this obligation does not depend on the observance by the parties of the other clauses of the Armistice Agreement, but we left no room for doubt in Mr. Hammarskjold's mind that the Israel Government would continue to observe the other clauses of the Armistice Agreement in full on conditions of reciprocity; and we laid particular emphasis on Paragraph I, which lays down the four principles which I mentioned at the beginning of these remarks.

No one can tell to what extent and for how long the Egyptian Government will loyally observe the renewed obligation which they have undertaken in accordance with Para II (2) of the Armistice Agreement on the cessation of fire, which they have been breaking for so long a time. But, even in the most favourable eventuality, the cessation of fire does not reduce in the slightest the major danger which derives from the preparations by Egypt and her allies to wage war on Israel.

These preparations are being pressed forward without respite, and it would be a dangerous illusion if we were to believe that the renewed agreement on the observance of Para II (2) mitigates the principal and major danger. For the present we can see no sign of Egypt's accepting the ruling of the Security Council to the effect that the Armistice Agreement is not compatible with a state of war, which Egypt declared, and we know that, in contravention of the agreement and the Security Council's resolution, Egypt still maintains her blockade in the Suez Canal and the Red Sea straits.

So far we have no grounds for assuming that Egypt is indeed prepared to accept the obligations contained in Para I —which is the decisive paragraph of the Armistice Agreements, and put an end to her war propaganda threats against Israel, war preparations, and blockade in the Suez Canal and the straits, or that she is prepared to take steps towards the restoration of peace. Without observance of this first paragraph in the letter and the spirit, without the cessation of the blockade, without a readiness to discuss peace with Israel—the danger of war may still remain, or may even grow steadily graver.

The Security Council resolution of April 4 on Mr. Hammarskjold's mission to the Middle East implies that he is not obliged or authorized to deal on this occasion also with the major question, i.e. the prevention of war and the achievement of permanent peace, and his official activities will be limited only to ensuring the observance of the Armistice Agreements and taking measures for their implementation.

In the private conversations which the Foreign Minister and I had with Mr. Hammarskjold the discussions of course covered a wider canvas, and I will conclude this review with the last statement I made to the Secretary-General on Friday evening before he left for Beirut, I told him that if he found in any of the neighbouring countries a sincere inclination towards peace, he could be confident that we on our side would willingly examine all the avenues leading towards permanent peace.

And to the people of Israel let me say this: we will increase our capacity for defence without respite, and we will strive unwearingly for a stable peace with our neighbours.

Mayor of Jerusalem Leaving for U.S.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem is to leave for the U.S. in September for an intensive fund-raising campaign on behalf of the Bond Drive. He announced this yesterday at a meeting of the Municipal Council after denying reports that he had cancelled a May-June speaking tour due to party considerations.

The Mayor said that he had rejected the earlier date even before any political party knew of the invitation, and produced his telegram to Dr. Joseph Schwartz, Chief Executive Officer of the Israel Bond Drive, to prove it. He also produced another telegram from Dr. Schwartz to Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Finance Minister, in which the former urged the latter to use his influence to induce Mr. Agron to accept the early date.

The Mayor said he rejected the earlier date because of the grave situation facing the country.

A brisk debate was touched off by Mr. Yehuda Blau (Agudat Yisrael) who objected to allocating IL1,000 to Hebrew University students on Students Day which falls this Saturday. The allocation was backed by several speakers, including Mr. Avraham Arest (Ahdut Ha'avoda) Mr. Mordecai Zar (Mapai) and Mrs. Sara Ashbel (WIZO).

Habonim World Meeting Closes

TIBERIAS, Sunday. — The world conference of the Habonim Movement closed this evening at Kfar Blum in Upper Galilee.

The conference called on Movement members abroad to immigrate to Israel, and in the meantime, to mobilize for special duties in Israel and for Israel. The Secretary of the South African branch of the Movement, Mr. Y. Friend, said that the spirit among Jewish youth of his country had returned to what it was during the War of Liberation.

Mr. M. Abels, Secretary of the English branch of the Movement, called for the inauguration of a Habonim educational campaign and a network of training farms all over the world. The Secretary of the Tnu'a Hameuhedet in Israel reported that 10 of the Movement's *kibbutzim* are being reinforced and brought up to their normal establishment, an addition of 600 young persons annually.

ACCEPTED INTO WORLD BODY

LYDDA AIRPORT, Sunday. — The Council of Jewish Women's Organizations in Israel was accepted as a member of the International Women's Organization at its last conference in Venice, Mrs. Beba Idelson M.K., Chairman of the Council stated on her arrival today from Rome by L.A.I.

(ITIM)

Health Centre Gets its Home

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The pioneering Family and Community Health Centre in Jerusalem's Kiryat Yovel (Beit Mazmil) quarter, received a permanent home yesterday.

Built with some $250,000 raised by Hadassah members in the U.S., the Centre will serve 1,500 families in an unconventional split level structure of stone, concrete, wood and glass.

Inaugurated in 1953, the Kiryat Yovel family health services have until now been scattered in makeshift buildings loaned by Kupat Holim.

In addition to medical facilities, the new quarters provide recreational facilities and 27 dunams of landscaped playgrounds and sports fields.

The official opening yesterday was attended by Government officials, Hadassah personnel, General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of the U.N. Truce Supervision organization, Dr. Lincoln Hale, chief of the U.S. Operations Mission in Israel and Mr. W. Wilson, the British Consul in Jerusalem. Also present were most of the Hadassah delegates to the Zionist Congress opening tomorrow.

Dr. K. J. Mann, Director General of the Hadassah Medical Organization, told the gathering that the Kiryat Yovel "pilot plant" had influenced concepts of health services both in Israel and abroad. He said that the community's general mortality rate had been reduced in 1955 to 2.71 and its infant mortality to 18.7—both figures well below the Israel average.

Other speakers included Dr. S. Biesh, Director General of the Ministry of Health; Dr. J.B. Spitelbois, Chief of the U.S.O.M.'s Health and Sanitation Division; Dr. W. Abeles, Director of Kupat Holim in Jerusalem; Mr. Aryeh Fryier, who spoke for the residents of Kiryat Yovel, Mrs. Rebecca Shulman, National President of Hadassah in the U.S. and Mrs. Myriam Granott, Chairman of the Hadassah Council in Israel. Messages were received from the American Ambassador, Mr. Edward B. Lawson and the Jerusalem Mayor, Mr. G. Agron.

The building was designed by Messrs. D. Brutzkus and J. Neufeld and the parks and playgrounds by Mrs. Beatrice Zion.

Centre Dedicated

REHOVOT, Sunday. — Teenagers from six villages in the Lachish area will receive vocational training in a youth centre inaugurated in Moshav Noga today. Some 120 children aged 13 to 17 — many of whom have had no elementary education at all — will work in agriculture in the morning and receive IL1,500 a day. Their afternoons will be devoted to elementary studies.

Mr. Moshe Kol, head of the Youth Aliya, opened the dedication ceremony. The school building cost IL40,000 and is a joint venture of the Ministries of Labour and Agriculture and of the Jewish Agency.

Cables in Brief

PRESS. — The International Federation of Journalists opened its third annual congress in Baden, West Germany, yesterday, with about 40 delegates from 18 countries. The congress will decide on the admission of Finland and the Lebanon during a six-day meeting.

DEATHS. — Thirty men were killed on Saturday when the lorry in which they were going to work plunged more than 200 metres into the Lea River from Chile's highest bridge, about 30 kms. north of Calama, in northern province of Antofagasta.

SHEEP. — The U.S. Agriculture Department estimated today that the world had 906,600,000 sheep at the end of 1955, two per cent more than in 1954.

SENTENCED. — Zivolin Velickovic, wartime member of Gen. Dragomir Mihailovitch's royalist partisans has been sentenced by a Yugoslav court to 14 years hard labour for anti-state activities and trying to flee the country. Velickovic hid for more than 10 years in Serbia.

EXPERT. — Ten-year-old Lenny Ross, who had proved himself a stock exchange expert, on Saturday night walked off with the top $100,000 prize in a New York television quiz programme after giving correct answers to five complicated fiscal questions.

Two More Polish Ministers Ousted

LONDON, Sunday (Reuter).—The Polish State Council yesterday dismissed Minister of Justice Henryk Swiatkowski, and Minister of Culture Wlodzimierz Sokorski, Warsaw Radio reported today.

It said the dismissals follow those of Prosecutor-General Stefan Kalinowsky, Minister of State Farms Stanislaw Radkiewicz, and the Military Prosecutor-General, Lieut.-Gen. Stanislaw Zarakowski.

No explanation was given for Swiatkowski's dismissal, nor was a successor announced. Sokorski has been transferred to the post of Chairman of the Polish Radio Committee.

Karol Kuryluk, former Chairman of the State Committee for Publications and Painting industry affairs, will be the new Minister of Culture.

Meanwhile, the official Polish news agency has reported the arrest of "three agents of the American secret service" who were said to have been sent to Poland to carry out espionage.

ANCIENT TOMBS FOUND IN NABLUS

Cave tombs estimated to be 5,000 years old have been discovered in Nablus by workers digging the foundation of a new building in the Old City newspaper, "A-Diffa," reported yesterday.

All work was suspended, and a detailed investigation of the tombs is being now carried out.

Important to Tourists!
Liquidation Sale
40% reduction on all handmade Yemenite and Oriental silver jewellery
"IRIS" 4A King George Street, near Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

Important Notice to Tai 56 Visitors
Special Trains
Starting tonight and for the duration of the exhibition, an additional EXPRESS train will run, daily except Fridays, from Haifa to Tel Aviv, with stops at Hadera and Natanya. The train will leave Haifa Central at 11.15 p.m.

Important Notice To Swissair Passengers
Beginning Tuesday, April 24, our flight SR 331 for
Athens - Geneva - Zurich - New York
will leave at 7 a.m.
Check-in time: At Citrus House: 04.45 h.
Check-in time: At Lydda Airport: 05.30 h.
SWISSAIR REPRESENTATION
TEL AVIV

Mr. SCHONBERG
who arrived from South Africa on April 17, is requested to contact the South African Zionist Federation, Tel Aviv,
IMMEDIATELY
(Tel. 20100, Tel Aviv)
where a cable awaits him

TOURISTS!
DONATE!
Give a helping hand to those failed to be deaf and mute for their entire lives.
Build with us
"HELEN KELLER HOME"
Educational Centre for deaf and mute. We are prepared to dedicate sections of the institution to commemorate people in whose names we receive special contributions.
Donations can be sent to:
1) Bank Leumi le-Israel Ltd., Tel Aviv, 19 Rehov Herzl, Account No. 12942, or to any of the Bank Leumi Branches.
2) Office of the Association, 28 Rehov Herzl, Tel Aviv.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
mourns the sudden death of
Samuel D. Gottesman
A man of noble spirit, dedicated to Jewish scholarship and learning, through whose generosity the Dead Sea Scrolls were returned to their home in Israel.

We deeply mourn the death of
Sigmund Gestetner
member of our Board of Directors and devoted friend.
Electrochemical Industries (Frutarom) Ltd.

Sarah and Joseph Avital
are happy to announce the birth of a daughter
Orit-Rachel
sister to Palma-Judith, on April 21, 1956, at the Elisha Hospital, Haifa.

Jack and Judith (nee Levy) INDAR
announce the birth of a
Daughter
Ramat Chen, Friday, April 20, 1956.

Shoshana and Naftali Kadmon
proudly announce the birth of a
Daughter
AVIVIT, sister to Guni.
Jerusalem, April 20, 1956.

Ofra Zeller, JERUSALEM — Adam Getz, TEL AVIV
ENGAGED
Tel Aviv, April 15, 1956.

Child Faints After Eating 'Sweet' Found on Pavement

By MACABEE KASKIN

An object resembling a sweet, which was picked up on the street and swallowed by Elimelech Roth, 3½, of Rehov Haray Kook in central Jerusalem, almost caused his death on Independence Day. The boy, who fainted immediately after eating the object, was rushed to Hadassah hospital. He lay in a coma for two hours, before regaining consciousness. The cause of the attack was not determined.

The day following the boy's discharge, his mother heard that a child had died after eating an object resembling a sweet. She took her son to Dr. Rahel Back-Shapiro of Kupat Holim, who questioned him closely about the object he had eaten. The boy said that it was red in colour. From his description, its shape was similar to the bait used to kill rats. However, it was too late to determine the medical cause of the fainting attack.

The Jerusalem District Health Officer has no record of the death of any child between April 12-19.

From the Municipality, it is learned that, although municipal inspectors are continuing to poison stray dogs by throwing them poisoned bait, no inspector leaves the spot without either killing the dog or recovering the bait. The bait consists of a strychnine capsule encased in cheese.

It will be remembered that a seven-year-old boy, Mordecai Cohen, died in the Central Bus Station in Tel Aviv last October after eating a "sweet" which he had found on the pavement.

"YAD VASHEM" EXHIBITION

The exhibition of the "Yad Vashem" archives prepared for the "Yad Vashem" World Council, will open TODAY, April 23, 1956, at 10 a.m.

The exhibition contains many documents and books, photographs and illustrations, from the time of the Nazi holocaust.

Visiting hours: Daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 4 to 6.30 p.m., except Fridays and Saturdays. The exhibition will close on Thursday evening, May 3.

Special transportation to Har Hazikaron and back will be available, during visiting hours, from the main road near the entrance to Mount Herzl.

"YAD VASHEM",
Martyrs' and Heroes Remembrance Authority

State of Israel
Ministry of Defence
BEIT HASEFER HAREALI, HAIFA
THE AARON BIRAM MILITARY INSTITUTE
Candidates, for the new semester (1956/57 School Year), may submit applications until April 30, 1956, at the following District Recruiting Offices:
Tel Aviv-Jaffa: No. 1, 202 Street (near Nogo Cinema), Jaffa.
Haifa: 22 Rehov T. L. Fersta.
Jerusalem: Rehov Beit Lehem, corner Rehov Rivak Rehabia.
Tiberias: Nazareth Street, opposite the Municipality.
Beersheba: Main Road.
and at the Beit Hayalut Merkaz Hadati, Haifa.

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THE Twenty-fourth Zionist Congress which opens tomorrow night, was originally scheduled to be convened in the summer, but the grim urgency of Israel's security situation led to the fixing of the date in the spring in order to afford an opportunity for a manifestation of the solidarity of Jewish communities everywhere with the State of Israel.

TOMORROW'S CONGRESS

How serious the situation has been and still is was highlighted in Mr. Ben-Gurion's speech to yesterday's special session of the Knesset, when he gave a reasoned account of how near Israel has been to war in the past few months and how much the avoidance of that abyss depends upon the continued awareness of the danger and alertness to it. The issue of peace or war in the area may still be determined by the realization, however belated, by the various governments of the world of the consequences which must follow the outbreak of war in this hypersensitive area.

This throws in bold and urgent relief the task which faces the five hundred delegates to the Jerusalem Congress. Theirs will be the duty to carry back to the lands from which they came, the immediate story of Israel's position. They are in a favourable position to do so for they are leaders of Zionism who have assembled from all those lands in which freedom of cultural self-expression is still a cherished ideal; where governments are aware of the great truth that man is compounded of multiple loyalties and that a citizen who is true to his spiritual traditions and seeks to give them new life and quicker being in the historic homeland of his ancestors is a better citizen of his own country.

But if the Congress fixed the time of its meeting for this specific reason, it will devote the bulk of its deliberations to intensely practical matters designed to improve the efficiency of the World Zionist Organization and so make it possible to recruit new forces for its work. Prominent among the measures to be discussed in this context will be the need for territorial organizations which will make direct affiliations to the Zionist movement possible for those who do not desire to belong to it through the medium of a political party.

There is every indication, too, that the Diaspora will now become more prominent an issue in the minds of delegates. Jews outside Israel, perhaps a little impatiently, now begin to ask that the flow of spiritual inspiration promised by generations of Zionist theoreticians come forth from Zion in fuller measure to revitalize the scattered embers of the Jewish body abroad. That this process should not now be expected to wait on events, but should be thought practically organizable is, in itself, a measure of the revolution in Jewish thinking that the existence of the State of Israel has already brought about.

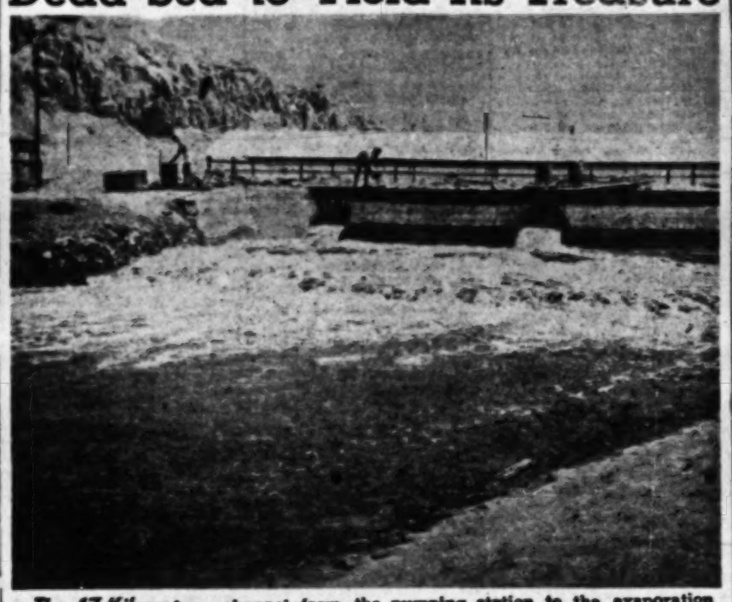
This too may be an historic Congress for yet another reason. The release of the Rumanian prisoners of Zion and the recent somewhat freer flow of immigrants from East European countries give hope that the iron wall which has hitherto kept the lost Jewish communities of Eastern Europe from association with the national movement for self-liberation is at last being breached.

If this be so it will be good news indeed, for a sizeable immigration from the ancient reservoir of Jewish spiritual life, allied to the high immigration expected from North Africa, will help give balance and proportion to the new Israel which is being created.

So to all the delegates who will assemble tomorrow the people of Israel extend the heartfelt prayer: "Blessed be those that come!" and blessed be the labour of their hands and the fruit of their lips together.

Lucrative Bromides, Electric Power from Bitumen

Dead Sea to Yield Its Treasure



The 17-Kilometre channel from the pumping station to the evaporation pans at the Dead Sea minerals plants. The sea-water, saturated with chemicals, flows down the channels through gravity.
Photo Biani, courtesy of State of Israel Bonds

By SHALOM COHEN

WE have heard so much about "unlimited wealth of the Dead Sea" — "a liquid gold mine," and so forth that to some these repeated phrases seem to have become part of our homely Zionist liturgy. Let bromides confound the pessimists and doubters. For there it stands, a brand-new factory, its back to the Sdom hills and a brave front overlooking the sea. A large, high concrete building with various outhouses, some distance north of its parent plant — the potash works.

With crates of equipment still lying around the building, the company has announced that running-in production is to begin next month, which is not so long since the time builders began putting up the plant — September, 1955. The most important thing about the plant is that all its produce is destined for export, with an added value of 70 per cent. The first output will actually come from a "pilot" plant now set up in a corner of the main building. Looking like a science fiction creation of ceiling-high glass tubes, it is being used to test an improved method of production using air instead of steam, air being the cheapest commodity even around the feverish Dead Sea. Steam, which means transporting fuel, was used at the bromides plant in the old north Dead Sea plant. Its raw material is a residue taken from the carnallite pans of the potash works.

Steam to Air

As the finishing touches are put to the pilot plant, the remainder of the installations, on steam system, are being put up in the rest of the building, able to be converted to air should the tests prove successful.

The output of the pilot plant will be 250 tons a year, which the plant's expert, Dr. Picard, describes as a "reasonable amount." The price of bromine on the world market is between $500 and $600 a ton. Full production, after all the installations are completed, is expected at the beginning of next year.

Without disclosing figures for commercial reasons, the company experts say that the pilot plant's 250 ton annual output is only a small part. They also say that conditions of production are unusually good. A good market is said to exist, and the company is confident about supplying part of the world's annual requirements of 130,000 tons.

The total investment in the works will be nearly IL.2m. More equipment has been ordered for producing a number of derivatives such as ethelyne bromide for aircraft fuel, insecticides and fumigants. Thanks to mechanization, only 35 people will be employed in the plant, new neighbours to the nearly 400 workers of the potash plant.

Unless oil is soon discovered in the area — the empty oil-drilling camp near Massada still stands ready for the next instalment — bitumen will be the next word to be bandied around the Dead Sea.

Twenty kilometres north of the potash works at a serene spot called Ein Bokek, the slopes of the lakeside hold rich formations of bituminous stone. The dark greyish-brown stone is 15 per cent organic matter and analyses have shown that it could be utilised for producing gases or thermal energy.

The bitumen stone is concentrated in an area with a radius of one kilometre and nearly all of it can be worked by open-cast lining.

Last month, the Company sent some tons of tons of the stone to Germany where it is now being examined in a number of factories to find out the best methods of burning, and the types of equipment needed.

Some experts consider that fuel could be extracted from the stone, a much cheaper operation. The Company has not yet decided which is the best and most economically sound way of exploiting the bitumen. It is continuing investigations and tests and will announce its findings later this year.

Dead Sea experts are also studying the possible exploitation of the highly-valued magnesium existing in the sea. A much-sought commodity for the steel industry, its standard method of production calls for a huge output of electricity. New systems have been investigated for some time by several countries, but much Dead Sea water will probably evaporate before one is developed and ready for application.

This is the second of a series of articles. The first appeared yesterday.

Israel Footballers Leave for U.S.

LYDDA AIRPODAT, Sunday. — The Israel football team that left for the U.S. by air tonight and takes the field at the Yankee Stadium, New York, on April 29, against an American All Star team, is a combination with a fighting spirit that is welcome after several disappointments abroad.

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion will record a speech that will be relayed to the expected 75,000 spectators and over 380 radio stations, Mrs. Louis Segal, General Secretary of the Jewish National Workers Alliance (Farband), told the Press at the Dan Hotel this afternoon.

The sponsors of the celebrations are the Farband, the Jewish trade unions and the U.S. Committee for Sports for Israel. Proceeds will go to the United Jewish Appeal.

THIRTY TWO young Druze were detained in three Western Galilee villages on Saturday night on charges of shirking Army service

Conflict Between Cambodia, Siam and South Vietnam

By DENNIS BLOODWORTH

PHNOM PENH (OFNS)— A threat to the stability of non-Communist South-East Asia is developing in sharpened antagonism between the independent Kingdom of Cambodia and neighbouring Siam and South Vietnam.

Old enmities and distrust have been given new life by Cambodia's policy of neutrality, for Siam is a member of the Western-sponsored South-East Asia Treaty Organization, and South Vietnam, strongly pro-American and anti-Communist, would like to be one also.

The quarrel between Cambodia and South Vietnam, both formerly parts of French Indo-China, is almost irreconcilable, for Cochinchina, which is the greater part of South Vietnam, once belonged to Cambodian kings, and was peopled by Cambodians.

During the 16th century the more vigorous Vietnamese filtered south and southwestwards and established themselves in Cochinchina, which subsequently owed its allegiance to the Vietnamese Emperor. The Cambodian Government claims that there are still 600,000 Cambodians on what is now Vietnamese territory. The Cambodians, therefore, never relinquish their claims to rich Cochinchina, with its paddy-fields and rubber plantations, and at the same time they are sensitive about the fate of their great national minority now under control of Vietnam. This minority is balanced by the presence of up to 40,000 Vietnamese in Cambodia, who, through their superior acumen and energy, often supplanted Cambodians in commerce, and even in the Cambodian Administration.

Under French colonial rule, backbiting between Cambodia and Vietnam on these subjects was pointless, but once the two countries were granted full independence, the old grudges were revived, for in each country strong nationalist feeling came into play.

A few months ago, glowing resentment in both sides exploded into small but significant incidents. South Vietnam, in a word, accused Cambodia of treating Vietnamese on her territory as an underprivileged foreign element, while Cambodia accused South Vietnam of failing to treat Cambodians in Cochinchina as a foreign community at all. South Vietnamese troops arbitrarily adjusted the Vietnamese-Cambodian frontier — not without clashes with the Cambodian border authorities — and took over an island off the coast which had hitherto been firmly held by the Cambodians.

Finally, Premier Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia withdrew his representative in Saigon, the Vietnam capital. Saigon replied by restricting the export of South Vietnamese products to Cambodia.

The Cambodian retort was to close the frontier to all outgoing commercial traffic from Cambodia to South Vietnam, and at present there is a dangerous state of deadlock, accompanied by a thickening up of troops on the frontier. Vietnam has offered to lift the blockade if Cambodia will first send an official mission to Saigon. Cambodia has agreed to send a mission to Saigon, but only after Vietnam has lifted the blockade.

At the same time tension increased between Cambodia and her western neighbour Siam following the seizure by the Thais of a sacred pagoda in the frontier area which the Cambodians claim is on their territory. The Cambodians are also incensed because Siam has given asylum to Son Ngoc Thanh, the rebel Cambodian nationalist leader, whose forces were decisively defeated by the Cambodian army in January of this year.

And now the Thais have banned all exports of Siamese goods to Cambodia, troops are reported to have been reinforced in the frontier area; and the Siamese Government has declared a state of emergency in the border provinces.

The Americans are accused of concerting the Thai-Vietnamese "offensive" against Cambodia in order to try to force the Cambodians to abandon their policy of strict neutrality and to join forces with their anti-Communist neighbours. The Americans reject this accusation and claim that they have in fact offered to arrange for mediation between the contesting parties, possibly through the good offices of another Asiatic State. The situation is explosive, and although periodically each party expresses a willingness to negotiate, there is no sign of a settlement.

MRS. BEN-ZVI GETS "CHEN" BRACELET

Mrs. Rahel Ben-Zvi was presented on Friday with an award by the American National Women's Leadership delegation of Israel bonds. The award, a Chen bracelet with charms representing the 12 tribes of Israel, is made to women who buy or sell $30,000 worth of Israel Bonds.

The delegation was received last week-end by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance and Labour.

Israel Case for Middle East Negotiation Put Before Stockholm Peace Council

By MAURICE CARR

PARIS— A MEDIATION committee composed of Russian, Chinese, Indian, Italian and French leaders of the World Council for Peace recently sat up a whole night in Stockholm, trying to promote direct Israel-Arab peace negotiations. This dramatic effort, though it momentarily came to nothing, was probably not wasted, and the story of what happened — as recounted to me by Mr. Jacob Majus, member of the Central Committee of Mapam and Secretary-General of the Israel Peace Movement—is worth recording.

The official item on the agenda of the last special session of the World Peace Council, in Stockholm, was disarmamen. and abolition of nuclear weapons, and a resolution was adopted calling for international control of the arms trade through the medium of the United Nations. The Israel-Arab dispute, however, became willy-nilly a dominant issue before the Council.

At the very outset of the conference, Signor Corona, an influential Nennist Socialist who made one of the key speeches in the plenary session, issued an appeal for direct peace talks between Israelis and Arabs. On the following day, Arab representatives spoke. They were commendably "progressive" in their survey of world affairs, aspiring to peace and brotherhood everywhere, making only one exception— at the expense of Israel. For their neighbour, the Jewish State, they had nothing but vicious hatred.

Thus, Abdul Kader Salah, Jordan member of parliament, took the line that "Jewish foreigners from all over the world had come to Palestine to terrorize and drive out the Arabs from their homes." Salah Akil, Syrian member of parliament, denounced Israel as an "aggressive State which acts as an agent of Western imperialism seeking to frustrate the Arabs in their struggle for independence." Subsequently, the Egyptian poet Sharkawi was to proclaim that the Arabs would "not allow Israel to be a second Samson pulling down the temple of peace in the Middle East, destroying herself and her neighbours."

The Council Presidium, among whose members was Mr. I. Barzilai, Israel Minister of Health, gave Mr. Majus the opportunity to reply to the Arabs on the same day, and a copy of his speech was circulated to the 400-odd delegates from 57 countries. So long as the Arabs refused to sit down and talk peace with Israel, he said, they were not entitled to receive weapons, and he denounced alike Western arms deliveries to Baghdad and Soviet arms deliveries to Cairo.

In an impromptu rejoinder to the Arab delegates' onslaught, Mr. Majus deplored their outburst of hatred as incompatible with the aims and spirit of the World Peace Movement. He gave a brief history of the Jewish State, telling how the "land of milk and honey" had fallen derelict, was virtually uninhabited and was a place from which the Arabs were emigrating until the Jewish settlers arrived and began to fertilize the desert. He told about the social achievements of Israel, which offer an example for the emancipation of the whole Middle East.

Direct Negotiations

On behalf of the Israel delegation, Mr. Majus then submitted an important proposal for the establishment and maintenance of peace in the Middle East: direct Israel-Arab negotiations without any prior conditions; the underwriting of an Israel-Arab peace settlement by the four Great Powers; and neutralization of the Middle East as a whole, possibly in accordance with a special status recognized by the United Nations.

Mr. Majus condemned the Egyptian-Syrian-Saudi Arabian military alliance as being an instrument of would-be aggression no less than the Baghdad Pact, and suggested that Israel would undertake to keep out of all military pacts, present or future. This was favourably commented upon in the lobbies of the conference.

Thereupon, the Council Presidium set up a mediation committee composed of Mr. Alexander Korneichuk, the chief Russian delegate, former Minister in the Ukrainian Government and a well-known novelist, Mr. Liu Ning-I, chief Chinese delegate and Deputy-President of the China Trade Union Movement, and representatives of India, Italy and France.

To begin with, this mediation committee produced a draft resolution, reminiscent of Bandung, urging the solution of Middle East problems by peaceful means on the basis of past United Nations resolutions. It attributed existing Middle East tension to military blocs and foreign intervention.

The Israel delegation, with Mr. Barzilai acting as principal spokesman, explained why the committee's draft motion was absolutely unacceptable. The old United Nations resolutions had been rejected and made null and void by the Arabs themselves when they invaded Israel to prevent their implementation, when they drove Jews out of the Arab countries, when they imposed the illegal economic blockade on the Jewish State, when they made a sham of the armistice agreements which were intended as a stepping stone to a peace conference.

For a whole night, until five o'clock in the morning, the committee sat up listening to what was in effect a highly concentrated course in Israel questions. Mme. Isabelle Blume, well-known Belgian Socialist and friend of the Jews, took an active part in the proceedings. The non-Jewish committee-men, who initially had been genuinely puzzled over the heated Israel rejection of former United Nations resolutions and who showed small knowledge of Jewish affairs, took a very keen interest in all they heard.

The next day, the mediation committee submitted an amendment draft motion, from which all reference to United Nations resolutions had been struck out, but at the same time the call for direct Israel-Arab peace talks had been deleted, obviously at the insistence of the Arab delegates. The new motion advocated a cease-fire and a "peaceful and just" solution of the Israel-Arab conflict.

The Israel representatives accepted this, but asked that a rider be added setting forth the Israel view that the flow of Eastern and Western arms to the Arabs and the denial of weapons to Israel was one of the causes of Middle East tension.

In the end, however, after two days and two nights of impassioned debate, and to the general disappointment, the Arab delegates backed out. Perhaps they feared for their skin when they got back home. In the closing stages of the conference, the Secretary-General of the World Peace Council announced the failure of the mediation efforts, though he expressed the hope that progress towards Israel-Arab peace may be achieved at a later date. The Council would go on trying.

The Stockholm effort seems to have been worthwhile, if only because it afforded an opportunity of putting the almost unknown Jewish case before the Russians, the Chinese, the Indians and others.

The members of the Israel delegation, in addition to Mr. Barzilai and Mr. Majus, were: Messrs. Menahem Dorman and Shlomo Dersch, of Ahdut Ha'avoda; Mr. Tewfik Toubi, the Arab M.K.; and Prof. Eisenstadt, of the Israel Peace Movement.

At the Cinema

"THE Bridges at Toko-Ri" (Zion, J'lem) is an extremely well-made screen digest of Mitchener's great book. William Holden is truly human as the reserve officer dragged back to the wars who does his duty, hating every minute of it, and Grace Kelly, in a minute role, is every inch a loving wife. Frederic March is a grand old admiral, but Mickey Rooney as the non-commissioned helicopter pilot with the green top hat steals the show. (Boy, is he good!) The settings have a tang of authenticity, heightened by first-class photography. The result is a picture towering almost as high above the average "corny" war picture as "High Noon" stands out above the average horse-opera.

T.H.F.M.

The Price of the Zionist Revolution

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

HOW will the Zionist Congress give practicality to the new ideas which are informing the movement at the present time, particularly to the trend towards making Zionism more Diaspora-centred?

In his article in the latest edition of "Hazut," the forum for the elaboration of Zionist theory which he co-edits with Dr. N. Rotenstreich, Zalman Shazar, the Head of the Jewish Agency Cultural Department, elaborates a detailed programme for Diaspora education.

It calls for a sufficient number of Hebrew schools, day and part time, to cater to the needs of Diaspora children from their earliest years until school leaving age; and provision of all necessary text books and materials to all other Jewish schools to enable them to compete on the same level with general schools. The purpose of such schools will be to convey an "adequate understanding of the Jewish national genius and of Jewish national values even in the midst of an alien environment."

Zionists must set an example, says Shazar, by seeing that their children are educated in such schools. Therefore, every sizable Jewish community must have one. Experienced teachers must go from Israel to the Diaspora to help staff and guide them, and teachers from the Diaspora must come here for preparation. Hebrew teachers must be given a proper salary and standing in the local community. In Israel special institutions must be set up to train all sorts of teachers for the Diaspora from the kindergartner up to the Rabbi. It should also include organizers of all kinds. A uniform basic curriculum should be adopted for all Hebrew schools in the Diaspora in the following subjects: Jewish religion, Hebrew Language, Bible, Jewish Literature, History and knowledge of Israel.

The various youth organizations—*halutzic* and general—must be given all the help and guidance they need. They must be enabled to improve their amenities so that they can compete with non-Jewish Organizations. Arrangements must be made to enable increasingly greater numbers of Diaspora youth to come here for personal contact with Israel.

Hebrew libraries of all kinds should be profusely provided for the Diaspora, adds Shazar. Bookshops should be sponsored by synagogues, public bodies and the Zionist Organization and translations of the best in Hebrew literature should be made available. Similarly Israel art, drama, music and ballet must be encouraged in the Diaspora.

Shazar points out that the implementation of such a programme will require the single-minded devotion of Zionists abroad and that they cannot undertake it without partners. Thus it will be seen how this, as every other problem, links up with the overall scheme which will be discussed at Congress for broadening the base of Zionism everywhere in the Diaspora through the setting up of unified territorial organizations which will at the same time serve to diminish the fierce faction of Parties and provide a channel for the close identification of non-Zionists in the work.

There are thus three main focal points in the new centring of the Zionist movement on the Diaspora. First this cultural programme which, difficult though it is being taken with cautious optimism, not stemming from ill-will but because we lack the basis for believing that Egypt really intends to honour the Armistice Agreement. But the entire Armistice Agreement needs revision, and Mr. Hammarskjold must arrive at the conclusion that the Agreements as they stand should be reviewed and strengthened.

will be to get under way, will, as it acquires momentum, help to ease the path for the other needs of the Diaspora and Israel. The revised organization of Zionism should prove a definite stimulus to fund-raising for Israel when it is realized that clearly visible cultural and spiritual dividends are accruing to the Diaspora from Israel. And naturally the stronger and more broadly based the Zionist movement is, the greater will be the weight of any political demonstrations it will make on behalf of Israel.

From the point of view of historical development, this emphasis on the Diaspora is of the most profound significance. More than all the mountains of theory which have been amassed, it highlights the unity of the Jewish people throughout the world, for it is based on the simple proposition that there is a clear identity of interests between the two. It presumes that neither one of the two sides of Jewish life— Israel and the Diaspora — will be preferred to the other.

Such a programme will naturally hurt feelings all round. The sentimental pro-Israel Zionists will tremble at the supremacy of Israel being challenged, while the dedicated partisans of the *Golah* will be gnawed with suspicion that this is just one more new offensive in the old campaign to "capture the communities" which was such a provocative plank in the classical, undiluted Zionist platform.

But such sufferings are the price of revolution, and unless this Congress fosters such a revolution it will have failed in its purpose.

This is the second of two articles, the first of which appeared on April 20.

Readers' Letters

ART REVIEW

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I am totally at a loss to understand what your critic, Th. F. M., in his review of the Jerusalem Artists Spring Exhibition, in your issue of March 30, wrote about Mr. E. Roytenberg who, in his opinion, has been influenced by... Zvi Gali.

Mr. Gali, certainly a painter of merit, has a palette based on greys, blacks, subtle yellows and quiet browns; he introduces mythological and archaeological elements into semi-abstract compositions based on a development of cubism as expressed by Juan Gris and others. Only some of his works show a vivid palette and a dynamic approach.

Roytenberg, on the other hand, has a vivid, rich palette, a dynamic (though usually vertical) composition, and his style is an extremely original development of the later stage of cubism, based on the rediscovery of colour and Picasso's and Braque's work of the late twenties and thirties.

Mythology, legend and archaeological leanings are totally absent from Roytenberg's work which is strictly "western" in formal conception but evidences an intensity of feeling which may or may not be due to his being a Jew, and a love of contrasting though perfectly matched colours. Roytenberg by the way, first became acquainted with Gali's work a short time ago, after Roytenberg had completed his works now exhibited.

Yours, etc.,
MIRIAM TAL

Jerusalem, April 2.

PEN FRIENDS

THE PRE-CONFIRMATION CLASS of the Compton Jewish Community Centre, Religious School, would like to correspond with a comparable class with an average age of 14. Their address is c/o Madeleine Markenson, 325 S. Santa Fe, Compton, California, U.S.A.

DEFENCE LEVIES

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

CALLING the *Yahav Ma-gen* a new name for tax "extortion," "Herut" claims that there is no justification for converting the people's splendid voluntary effort, as exemplified in its response to the Defence Fund drive, into an undignified levy while there are possibilities of paring down the Regular and Development budgets to secure the necessary IL.50m. for security.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi) also affirms that the citizens are not altogether convinced that appreciable sums cannot be deducted from the current budget; as to the forms of collection, direct taxes are preferable to indirect ones. The new draft law lays itself open to the need for many amendments.

"Davar" (Histadrut) writes that the suggestion to cut the current budget and divert the sums to security needs will no doubt meet with popular approval, but those who see the problem in its broader framework cannot ignore the fact that slowing down of development can only delay our march towards economic self-sufficiency and handicap our political independence. It is for that reason that the additional financial burden must be a supplement and not a substitute. The paper agrees that amendments to the draft law are in order, for there is no justice in equating the income of the worker with that of the well-to-do. The Treasury should also hasten to explain the connection between the various proposed levies, failing which its intentions will be seen in the wrong light.

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) both feel that the indirect taxes on cigarettes and beer, as well as the proposal to freeze the latest cost of living rise, again penalize the workers unduly. The levy should be a function of ability to pay.

It will be a dangerous illusion, writes "Haboker" (General Zionist) to believe that, with Egypt agreeing to a cease-fire, the threat to our security has already passed. There remains the basic question on how and where there will be a general settlement securing a lasting peace. We do not know at what price Nasser agreed to honour the Armistice Agreement but we do know that by this move he has done a great deal to restore his waning prestige. Thus, if the threats on the military front have been put off, new ones are looming on the political horizon and we must be alert.

The cease-fire obtained by Mr. Hammarskjold, writes "Hamodia" (World Agudat

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